HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 300— BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1926 ONE ANNA

WORLD'S GREATEST LOVE STORY!

"LORNA DOONE"

7-parts—A Maurice Tournier Production. A

WONDERFUL—WONDERFUL

Picture—featuring the POPULAR STARS

MADGE BELLAMY AND FRANK KEENAM

Sweeping Scenes alive with all the Glorious Romance and Tingling action of the book. A 2-Reel Comedy.

DANDY AND HIS DANCING BEAUTIES

In the Programme—TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

AT LAST IT'S COME!

Greatest Picture in 30 Years! Crowning Achievement of the Screen! Unique production setting aNew Standard—incomparable and unapproachable!

RAFAEL SABATINI'S

Most Marvellous Classic of Fiction:

"CAPTAIN BLOOD"

Picturised by Vitagraph in 12 Thundering Reels with 25 Effulgent Stars and more than 5,000 "Supers" is in the REALM OF THE SILENT DRAMA! Featuring

J. WARREN KERRIGAN

and JEAN PAIGE—12-parts—full two hours Show.

Please Note the change in the timings:

TO-NIGHT FOUR SHOWS AT: 3-15; 5-30; 7-45 and 10 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
18 Dec.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MORIA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

x—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60. to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

,, 2nd ,, Salcon to London £54 & £52, ,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
21st Dec,	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
28th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
17th Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
22nd ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
22nd ,,	BANKORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilitie shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co. *Secretaries and Managers.*

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas. *Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—DISTRIBUTORS on decent commission in every town, India, Burma and Ceylon. For Particulars Apply to:—K. G. MURTHY, P. O. Masulipatam, (S. India).
A R1341

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay Rs. 50. Commission and Travelling allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send anna stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1283

WANTED by a respectable old invalid Parsi gentleman an ANGLO-INDIAN or PARSI FEMALE SERVANT to look after house keeping and help as an ordinary nurse when needed. Monthly Rupees 20 to [illegible] Board, lodging and all found. Apply Mr. [illegible] BANERJEE, Banco Mansion, Cumballa [illegible] 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
R1344

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced STORE-KEEPER seeks EMPLOYMENT, possesses practical knowledge in all kind of store, can work as a general clerk; moderate salary accepted. Reply Box No. 1884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1343

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GODOWNS—Large and small for storage and Factories. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Test, Jacob Circle."
C 27767

TO LET—1st Floor of "Mahomed Building," Bastion Road, opp. Excelsior Theatre, from 1st January, 1927. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R1307

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
[illegible] Street Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

CROWN TYPEWRITER CO.—Guarantee thorough Training in Shorthand and Typewriting. Fees moderate. Individual Tuition. Apply at 259, Hornby Road, opp. Lloyds Bank.
R 1325

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SPORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED to purchase a second-hand OIL PRESS, complete, Negotiate with PROPRIETORS GURU RAM DAS COTTON MILLS, Amritsar, giving full particulars.
K 27807

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. He will not let you down.
P

"RAMALAINYA"—Poona, replies satisfactorily five queries in ONE Rupee. Question-Time required.
P R1275

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3420

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

SEVEN SEATER STUDEBAKER, in excellent order, overhauled, insured, clock, speedometer, self-starter, accessories, new tyres, done less than 18000 miles, Rs. 2,250 or near offer. Apply Box 1874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R1321

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRESENTATION ARTICLES.—Gramophones at Rs. 25 each. English Records at Re. 1 each. Cameras (Folding ¼ plate) at Rs. 25 each. Steel Cash-boxes (Nickel-plated). Fancy Perfume Flasks with Powder-puffs, Celluloid Toilet sets, Timepieces, etc., etc. Catalogue on application. Direct Importers: TRICUMDAS & CO., 495-7, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R27809

CABINET GRAMOPHONES, size 43in. by 22in. by 20in. fitted with best double-spring motor and superior sound box. Typewriters for travelling and office. Tropical Cameras with lens F. 4.5 and Compur shutter. Offered at specially reduced prices for Christmas. Direct Importers. TRICUMDAS & CO., 495-7, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R27809

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade, Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2½ hours each; Consisting Features, Dramas, Comedies, News; Bookings for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted:—Apply "FILMS," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1310

SPORTS

"THE INDIAN RACING CHRONICLE," containing results of 1131 races including Arabs and C. B. etc., run all over India, with Home Records, Trainers' Lots and Jockeys with their riding weights. From 28th November, 1925, to 18th November, 1926. Price Re. 1/4 only W. Sorel, (Publisher) 96C, Corporation Street, CALCUTTA.
S R1338

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE JAYA SHANKAR MILLS, BARSI, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-Holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Mill premises, Barsi Town, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th December, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th September, 1926.
2. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Bapurao Veerbhadra Shilwant and Mr. Digambar Balkrishna Dube who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

ZABBUKE, PARDESHI & CO.,
Agents.

Barsi Town, 13th December, 1926.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd December, 1926 to 5th January, 1927, both days inclusive.
27847

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a VETERINARY SURGEON for the Kolhapur State.

Pay Rs. 100—10—200 (Biennial increment).

Applications with references and copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th of January, 1927.

A. B. ACHREKAR,
Finance Minister.

Finance Minister's Office,
Kolhapur.

15th December, 1926.
27838

APOLOGY

Messrs. BERNDORFER METALLWARENBABRIK,
A. KRUPP A.G.,
BERNDORF, N. Oest,
Austria.

Dear Sirs,

WE deeply regret having infringed the "Palmtree" popularly known as the "Zad" "Chhap" Trade Mark used by you on the German Silver Sheets or plates exported by you to British India and in particular Bombay. We tender our unconditional apology for having done so which we trust you will accept and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) LALLUBHAI AMICHAND.
Bombay, 28th September, 1926.
27792

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF KARACHI (INDIA)

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OFFICER.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the City of Karachi invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF OFFICER.

The Chief Officer is required on behalf of the Municipality to conduct all general correspondence, keep Minutes of Proceedings, Supervise the Accounts, Collection of Revenue and Expenditure, Exercise control over the staff and Departments subordinate to him, and to perform all the Administrative Duties as prescribed by the Municipal Act and Rules.

Applicants must produce evidence of a good general education, must possess an intimate knowledge of Municipal Administration, in all its branches. Preference will be given to applicants who have had experience and held responsible positions in a Municipal or other similar Public Office.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of Sound Health prior to his engagement.

The appointment will in the first instance be for one year on probation, and if confirmed for satisfactory work, he will be required to execute an Agreement for a further period of four years, and thereafter for renewable periods of five years.

The salary of the post is Rs. 1,500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs 2,000 plus Rs. 150 Motor Car allowance.

The holder of the appointment is required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund and he will be entitled to Leave and Pension in accordance with the Municipal Rules in force from time to time.

The salary will commence from the date of joining the appointment in Karachi, but a Single First Class Steamer or Rail fare to Karachi will be paid.

Canvassing or the forwarding of letters of recommendation to the President or Councillors will make the applicant liable to disqualification.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience together with recent photos and with copies of recent Testimonials, (which will not be returned) to be sent to the President, Municipal Office, Karachi, India, not later than 1st March, 1927.

For reference to Municipal leave, Pension and Provident Fund Rules application be made to undersigned.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.

Karachi, 10th December, 1926.
27851

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of Shares Nos. 242212/242221 in the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, (In Voluntary Liquidation), standing in the name of Ramanand Kesvanand Bhramchari are lost, mislaid, or accidentally destroyed. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified within one week at the registered Office of the Company at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the above named owner.

Dated, 16th December 1926.
27844

NOTICE

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REGULATION AND CONTROL OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the exemption granted by Section 328A(1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 from the necessity of obtaining the written permission of the Municipal Commissioner for the erection, exhibition, retention, etc., of advertisements appearing on sites occupied by advertisements on 1st September, 1919, will expire on 23rd December, 1926.

With effect, therefore, from 24th December, 1926, all advertisements, except such as have been specified in the proviso to Section 328(1) of the Municipal Act, which may appear on any site whatever will be charged fees at the rates prescribed by the Corporation.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay 16th December, 1926.
27843

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1927, to MONDAY, the 17th January, 1927, both days inclusive.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY,
Managing Governors.

Calcutta, 24th November, 1926.
27844

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1190 of 1925.

Re. VIRJI MALSI SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Delisle Road, till lately carrying on business in Bombay under the name and Style of Virji Malsi and Co., as piece goods merchants at Haines Road and Delisle Road and now Unemployed ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th February, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
27849

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 820 of 1923.

Re: NARANDAS VALLABHDAS DOSSA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, carrying on business as Exporter and Importer etc., in Bombay in the name and Style of N. V. Dossa and Co. and Narandas V. Dossa ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th February, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
27848

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-Yearly	„ 10	„ 12/8
Quarterly	„ 5	„ 6/4
Monthly	„ 1/14	„ 2/4

Single Copy One Anna
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs 50 per year

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. .. Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4

Foreign Rs. 7.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BEST MEDIUM

FOR

ADVERTISEMENTS OF EVERY KIND

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A "COLUMBIA," MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vacha and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dattatraya Govind Lubre, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will This Day SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Vijaya R. Khanolkar:—

One "Columbia Motor Car," No. 8345, six cylinder, 20 H.-P. (in working order).

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, attorneys for the pledgee. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 20th instaent sell in public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street, on account and risk of Mr. Madhavdas Mathuradas Thakar of Matunga, Bombay the valuable Gold, Pearl and Diamond ornaments such as,

Gold kadas, chains, bangles, necklaces; goongri; wrist belt; pearl bangles, pearl nose rings set with diamonds; diamond earrings, collars, etc., etc

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME LANDAULETTE MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

One 20 H.P. "Wolseley" Landaulette Motor Car seven seater 1923 Model; the property of H. Campbell Esqr., Bar.-at-Law, proceeded home.

The Car can be seen and tried at the Wolseley Motor Company's premises, Sandhurst Bridge.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

1 Large safe and stand by Milner.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

1 'Citron' four-seater, 8 H.P. self-starter, complete with all accessories.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME SUBSTANTIAL MADE FURNITURE BY DEWJEE CANJEE AND OTHERS, IRON SAFE ON STAND BY "GODREJ", SILVERWARE, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver (in Suit No. 5355 of 1922 and 285 of 1923), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Apction at No 74 "Fatch Lodge", Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney, valuable and handsome substantial made furniture by "Dewjee Canjee" and others, consisting of sliding table dining table, arm (and without armchairs, large mirror back sideboard with cupboard and drawers, book cases, silk lined suit of drawing room sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, palm stands, large mirror back cabinet, single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled glass mirror door almyras, one "Godrej" safe on stand, dressing chest of drawers, silverware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

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Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!

"ONE MINUTE TO TWELVE"

A tremendous drama in 7 parts with a famous actor and acrobat "Sansonia-Albertini." Laugh—you have never Laughed before.

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"SHIRIN-FARHAD"

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AT THE ALTAR OF LOVE

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Miss GOHUR & Mr. DAJI & OTHER STARS.

NOTE CHANGE IN TIME

Daily Four (4) Shows at :—

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Manorai who was encircled by Kama-Krodha-Lobh and was at last Victorious by the help of Viveka

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EXCELSIOR FILM Co.

Presents

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TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

NEXT SATURDAY

GIRL-MAD.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE WRONG!

You know the little ditty that care-free bachelors sing when one of their number falls for a pair of baby eyes and turkey trots down a church aisle?

They warbled that to him when he gave up his freedom—he, the brave, strong, steel-willed MAN who said no woman would ever get the chance to put the millstone of matrimony around his neck!

They chided him; ridiculed him; laughed at him; offered condolences instead of congratulations. And to all he unblushingly replied—**he,** who had been the most hardened of the hardened:

"Oh, well, but **she's** different!

But their turn came. It came soon after his return from that delicious state of coma called a honeymoon. No, we won't tell you what happened. We won't spoil it for you. But they got even with him!

Laugh? Mah-mah! They held their sides and shrieked until the heavens rang! They howled with joy until they choked! Was he getting his? Wow! WAS he! Oh, sweet singing elephants! Oh, dancing, prancing nightingales! Was he!

If you want to see what happened to a granite-hearted bachelor, don't—for the love of pink-toed sea-serpents—miss—

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"BEATING THE BOOK": AN EXCITING RACING DRAMA

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DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

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Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
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Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
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Allahabad Bank Building.
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Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

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SHIV DATTA,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is t make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TIMELY USE OF ALARM CHAIN.

MR. THAKKAR ACQUITTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Dec. 14.

Judgment was delivered in a Railway Act case under Section 108 thereof. The watch and ward Department Inspector of Rutlam on behalf of the B.B. and C. I. Railway had filed a complaint in the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Godhra against Mr A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society for having pulled the railway communication chain of the Down Delhi Express train between Godhra and Dohad on the 7th September last.

It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that Mr. Thakkar had made improper use of the chain and stopped the train for a few minutes for a very insufficient reason. Prosecution witnesses, the guard of the train and and the travelling ticket inspector, both said in their evidence that they went to the third class comparment where Mr. Thakkar was seated, immediately after the train stopped, and found that there was a large crowd gathered together in an excited mood and that an up-country Hindu and a Ghanchi Mahomedan were fighting with each other. The guard thereupon wired from the next halting station to the Railway Police at Dohad to keep themselves in readiness to deal with the people in the train that were found quarrelling. When the train arrived at Dohad after about an hour or so the contending parties had been reconciled to each other and said that they did not want the police to interfere.

Mr. Thakkar in his defence stated that he was travelling in the train in the third class and when he saw, after the train had proceeded about six miles beyond Godhra, that a party of North India Hindus on one side and a party of Mussalman Ganchis on the other were quarrelling with each other, that they had come to blows and that it would end in bloodshed and cause a serious communial trouble, he pulled the chain and stopped the train in order to draw the attention of the train officials to the serious state of affairs. His intention, he said, was to preserve public peace and to interfere in good time before the quarrel developed further and before heads were broken.

The Magistrate acquitted Mr. Thakkar on the plea that he had not made an improper use of the emergency chain provided by the railway for the safety of passengers.

ARE SOFT BEDS THE BEST

BIG CONUNDRUM FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

Should brain-workers sleep on feather beds or hard mattresses?

The query is inspired by experiments which have recently been conducted in the United States by medical and psychological authorities at Yale and Colgate Universities, with a view to determining the relative values of hard and soft beds to those who have to "use their heads."

As a test, students who had slept on hard and soft mattresses were given a multiplication sum to work out in a quarter of an hour.

Their exhalations in terms of calories were measured both before and after the test.

It was found that a person burns up as much energy after sleeping eight hours in a hard bed as he does after six hours in a soft, downy one.

Eleven calories were used up after eight hours' sleep in a hard bed, and the same number after six hours in a soft bed.

Moreover, a person who has slept only six hours in any bed has, at the time of waking, a faster mental reaction than one who has slept eight hours under similar conditions, but he consumes more energy in the reacting.

"The Heald" Commenting on the above says:—

Six hours in a soft bed are equal to eight hours in a hard one. At least it would seem so from the report of the medical and psychological authorities of the Yale and Colgate Universities. This information may come as a shock to those Spartan enthusiasts who so eloquently advocate the advantages of the strenuous life (for other people).

The discovery of the American university experts is not new. Even in the Navy the handicap of uncomfortable sleep has been tacitly recognised by the payment of "hard-lying money" to those who have to put up with bare boards as against the comparative comfort of a hammock.

And on these cold mornings few of us will disagree with the finding of the professors that a soft and downy bed is better than a hard one. Yet many there are to-day who must be content with a hard bed or none. For as the rich man makes the bed, so must the poor man lie upon it.

HARD WORK.

SECRET OF HAPPY LIFE.

Mark Twain once said, "Work is that which we are compelled to do for our living; play is that which we do of our own free will." His witticism is penetrating. We all love to feel that we are free—to play.

But doubly happy, surely, is the man who is the man who has learned to sing at his work, who sets out in his quest for daily bread in the freedom-loving spirit of sport!

I have worked among Empire builders on Canada's frontier, from Atlantic to Pacific, where I came into intimate contact with every type of pioneer described by my friend, Ralph Connor. Having breathed the atmosphere of the Empire builders' work, may I be pardoned a contrast?

It would take volumes to record the lessons which Canadian frontiersmen could learn from England. One glorious truth, however, the Canadian pioneer can teach Britain. That is the joy inherent in the hardest till—the true nobility of all honest labour. Wherever I went on Canada's frontier, whether labouring among fishermen, hunters miners, prospectors, homesteaders, ranchers, lumbermen, or immigrants of thirty nationalities, I found the sense of adventure, the joy of challenge, the satisfaction that comes from subjugating crude nature to the service of man writes a contributer the "Daily Mail."

Few frontiersmen ever become rich, as Lombard-street reckons wealth; yet most of them amass a sort of fortune that gold cannot buy. They become rugged and independent; they glory in the very hardship of their task and, knowing they are the captains of their own soul, they find in their daily toil their daily romance.

LIFE A GREAT ROMANCE.

These men do not count the hours "when they really live" by the jazz dance, the horse race, or the football match. They require no stimulant to make their work tolerable. Life itself is to them a great romance, resplendent with colour, vibrant with excitement, resonant with song.

I have known prospectors, accustomed to walking thirty-five or forty miles in a day over moose or bear trails, who, after twenty years' struggle, have "struck gold," and amassed a "pile," and have seen them set off to the cities to spend it. But in six months boredom overwhelmed them. Spending their "pile" proved an insipid task; they soon discovered that creating wealth unfolds far more romance than spending it. So, obedient to the "call of the wilds," they left their fortune for others to spend, and again took to the trail.

A Canadian "barn-raising" well illustrates this frontier spirit. When a barn is to be raised, neighbours come from all directions, ten, fifteen, and twenty miles away, to lend a hand, and when the "boys" have assembled—perhaps 300—two captains are chosen. These captains then choose their men alternately till all are picked, and with the ringing of a bell the race begins, each side rearing aloft and setting in place its own half of the timbers. Thus, with women and children applauding, the most strenuous labour is transformed into the most exciting spot.

The romance of Canada's frontier is the romance of arduous toil transformed into sport. There is no thought of work as a "necessary evil," no conflict between "boss" and workmen, no farware between capital and labour; and though this romance is accompanied by no flag-waving, a glorious and and Empire building romance it truly is—a romance honouring each in proportion as he serves, and classing all who do not work as "tramps."

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WEEKLY COTTON REMARKS

AMERICA.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

A week of quiet markets ends with the New York January Contract 8 points higher.

The final estimate of the U. S. Bureau on the 8th instant of the probable production this season, is 18,618,000 bales, while the total number of bales ginned at the end of November is given at 14,645,000 bales. Since the report on the 22nd November, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's estimate of the crop has further increased by some 219,000 bales, while ginnings over the period show an increase of 1,619,000 bales.

In view of some of the high private estimates, the official crop figure was perhaps rather less than generally expected, and market advices indicated that there would have been an improvement in prices had it not been for the supplementary report issued by the Bureau to which we will refer later.

At the moment, we think we are right in saying that 19 million bales (ex-linters) are confidently looked for. Certainly the material increases of the estimates the U. S. Bureau over each period would lead one to expect a further addition of at least 200,000 bales. But in view of the recent ginnings, we think there is cause to entertain a little doubt as to the certainty of 19,000,000 bales being realised. If 19,000,000 bales are realised, there remain 4,355,000 bales to be ginned between December 1st and March 21st, as compared with 2,246,000 bales ginned over this period last seasons. It deannot be said, therefore, that ginnings to date altogether support ultimate crop estimates.

Reverting to the supplementary report issued by the U. S. Bureau on the 8th instant in which it was stated that the estimated jouttura of 18,618,000 bales excluded cotton which will probably remain unpicked owing to inferiority of grade;—we personally do not attach much importance to this announcement, as it seems to us altogether unreasonable to expect the farmer to allow his cotton to remain unpicked unless, of course, his produce is so inferior as to be useless to the Trade in which case this unaccounted for cotton cannot be regarded as a depressing factor.

There appears to be little of interest taking place at present in the Home markets. With an abundant supply of cotton assured and prices at a seemingly safe level, any appreciable improvement in prices for the time being is unlikely. As yet, nothing is definitely known regarding Government intervention to sustain prices. The scheme at present is that financial assistance will be afforded to those farmers who are prepared to guarantee to curtail their next season's acreage by 25 per cent. The price and cost of other cereals will be the deciding factors in this regard.

In the meantime, any material change in prices seems unlikely. While we are not prepared to voice any strong opinion, we think there is little to be lost and perhaps reasonable profits to be gained in purchases for investment, say on a break of ½d. from present levels.

BOMBAY.

As against a slight improvement in Americans the local market is lower by Rs. 5/ per candy.

Outside demand has continued disappointing owing to our dear parity which, although slightly improved during the week, is still much too narrow to attract any volume of foreign demand.

In the Futures market Japanese Houses are reported to have been moderate sellers, while generally speaking Bazaar operators have adopted a waiting policy and seem only prepared to job for a few Rupees when office business is in evidence.

Upcountry arrivals have been on a some-

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 880.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 930.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 915.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 134½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's sellinig D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 279.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 120.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.87.
London—Rome Liras 108.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

3 months 4-9/16 per cent.
6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3/4 to 1 per cent.
3 months 2½ per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Tone of Exchange.—Slightly steadier.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

To-day the London prices were reported 3/16 pence higher. Our market opened Magsar at 56/12 and Posh 56/13 declined on local Choksis to Magsar 56/10 and Posh 56/11. At this level the well-known Marwari operator bought and prices improved by 2 annas. Finally the Market eased off on scattered selling and closed as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	57 4 0
Magsar	56 10 0
Posh	56 11 0
Double options premium:—	
Magsar	0 12 0
Posh	1 8 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

The Gold market rules very quiet with a very small demand.

	Rs. a. p.
Read	21 9 9
Magsar	21 9 3
Posh	21 9 6
Double options premiums:—	
Magsar	0 1 0
Posh	0 1 6

what freer scale and in consequence hedge selling has been more in evidence, though yet not on a sufficiently large scale to materially affect hedge contract prices.

We do not expect prices to vary much until arrivals are on a sufficiently free scale to enable Exporters to secure their actual cotton and liquidate their present holdings of paper.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Hedge selling—long liquidation.

LOCAL:—Quiet closed steady.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

"New York May highest 12.68 (at the opening) lowest 12.49 (2-59 p.m.) Hedge selling

Liverpool: Long liquodation at the advance.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends.—

"We are not confident of any sustained advance for the present."

The American market has acted on easy side overnight, and it may decline a little further, though we do not anticipate any appreciable fall.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 16th inst. as under:—

"South selling more freely."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Yesterday the New York market opened for May 12.68 and closed the lowest of the day 12.49 on hedge selling. Liverpool market opened 12 points higher and after registering further advance, prices receded on long liquidation.

At present the market appears in a buying mood and we would not be surprised if the market shows advancing tendency in the near future. The speculative position at the moment appears healthy as urgent long liquidation is over.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a fall of 20 points in the prices of American futures our market opened easy at a decline of Rs. 4 Broach April/May being quoted at Rs. 242. At this level local operators were sellers and prices gradually worked lower and finally the market closed as under:—

Broach:—				
A./M.	242	242	241½	241½
J./A.	246/8	246/8	245	246
Oomra:—				
D./J./	229/8	229/8	229	229
March	227	227	226	226
Bengal:—				
D./J.	206	207½	206	207
March	201	202	199/8	202

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 8 points and our market opened for Broach April/May at Rs. 240/12 and kept on improving till close on some mills buying. The undertone is fairly steady and look for a small improvement in the near future.

Broach:—				
A.M.	204/12	141/8	240/12	241/8
J./A.	246	246/8	246	246/8
Oomra:—				
D./J.	228	229	228	229
March	226	227	226	227
Bengal:—				
D./J.	209	210	209	210
March	204	205	204	205

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 17,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3,784	53,709	93,057
Central India	1,378	17,720	65,998
Barsi and Nagar	1,298	21,779	35,866
Hyderabad-Gaorani	357	3,928	10,649
Berar	1,873	71,717	81,906
Central Provinces	1,155	12 734	36 529
Total Oomras ..	9,845	1,81,587	3,24 065
Dholera	422	5,147	48,802
N.W. Provinces	200	27,119	1,03,178
Rajputana ..	145	7 111	22,364
Sind-Punjab ..	580	14,993	55 342
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	458	10,525	11,735
Westerns-Northerns ..		7,173	6.182
Coccanada		395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,441
Persian		2,498	1,684
American		32,511	138
Egyptian and African ..	302	18,593	25 982
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		7	352
Total		11,952, 3,12,152	6,07,718

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 9th Yesterday.	This year	Dec. Last year
Europe	3,279	59,830	96 502
Japan & China ..	5,265	78,730	1,72,902
Coast Ports ..		3,221	6.950
Up-country by Rail. ..		31 909	2 997
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		8,340	41,850
Total ..	8,544	1,82,020	3 20,610

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Wheat	7,661 cwts.
Linseed	3,469 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	33 ,,
Gingellyseeds	902 ,,
Groundnuts	14,594 ,,
Castorseed	4,652 ,,
Rice	1,852 ,,
Myrabollams	727 ,,
Cottonseed	9.427 ,,
Mowraseed	265 ,,
Gram	2,255 ,,
Joowar	1,227 ,,
Coal	4,106 Tons.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

To-day the Linseed market opened for May delivery at 10/0/6, prices improved to Rs. 10/2/0 on heavy buying and short covering. Later on the prices eased off on some scattered liquidation.

The wheat market for May delivery opened at Rs.7/6/9 and January at Rs. 7/13/0 market ruled quiet but steady and finally closed as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	10 1 6
Wheat January	7 13 3
Wheat May	7 6 6
Castorseed M/May	10 13 0
Castorseed Dec./Jan.	10 8 0
Cottonseed Dec./Jan.	3 15 0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Dec. 17

JUTE.

Albion ..	520	Howrah ..	45
Alliance ..	578	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	555	Kamarhatty	6 8
Anglo-India	417	Kankanarrah	540
Auckland ..	290	Kelvin ..	877
Barnagore ..	219	Khardah ..	480
Bally ..	215	Kinnison ..	1015
Birla ..	10/8	Lansdowne	322
Belvedere ..	580	Lawrence ..	640
Budge-Budge	525	Lothian ..	495
Caledonian ..	610	Naihati ..	495
Chapdani ..	188	National	32/9
Clive ..	31/12	New Central	628
Craig ..	5/8	Northbrook	57
Cheviot ..	325	Nudea ..	42
Dalhousie	405	Orient ..	279
Delta	605	Presidency ..	9
Empire ..	55	Reliance	73/8
Fort Gloster	915	Soorah ..	31
Fort William	373	Standard ..	487
Gondalpara..	1050	Union ..	616
Gourpore	725	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14	HESSIAN	14/5
Hooghly ..	85/3	JUTE	60/5

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	132
Bowaria	..	Keshavram Cotton	3/8

COAL.

Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..
Burrakur	18/2	Kurdi ..	-
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musulia	9/12	New Kendah ..	
		Raneegunge ..	
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	6/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	6/10	I. Standard	
B.I. Corporn.	4/8	Wagon	34/12
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	..
Burma Corp	10	Madon Theatres	5/14
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney C.oft	..
I.I. Still	9/4	Imperial Bank	1535
		.. Contv.	390

Remarks:—Jute shares firm, cottons and coals remained unchanged. Government securities were firm. 3½ p. c. Government Paper 78/14, 5 p. c. Bonds (1945-55) 109/2, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 90/2.

Cottonseed Feb.	4 0 6
Groundnuts Feb.	56 10 0
Groundnuts Mar./April.	58 4 0

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	18 5 0
Ex. Godown	18 4 0
Transhipment	13 11 0
Nov./Dec. S.	19 5 0
Jan./March S.	20 0 0
June	18 8 0
July/Sept.	17 9 0
B.R.B. Ready	18 4 0
Ex. Godown	18 3 0
Shipment Nov./Dec.	19 2 0
Shipment Jan./March	19 10 0
Belgian Ready	18 0 0
Shipment Nov./Dec.	19 0 0
Continent Beet Nov./Dec.	18 10 0
German Beet Dec./Jan.	18 11 0
S.S. Begum Java	19 4 0
S. S. Nawab Java	19 4 0
S. S. Koriaonia B.R.B.	19 2 0

London: Lower: 3 pence.
New York: Lower: 4 cents.
Tone:—Dull.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened unchanged with a less inclination to buy. The market ruled very narrow and on some scattered selling prices declined slightly. The undertone, is fairly steady and the market looks like showing further improvement of a mild nature.

Tata Steel shares also remained unchanged.

Tata Hydros remained easier Rs. 10/. We quote: Fazul 866/4, Pearl 402/8, B. Dyeing 892/8, Century 386/4, Nagpur 518/12, Swadesi 495, Burma 571/4, Alcock 246/4, Shivrajur 50, B. Steam 190, Tata ord; 67. Tata Def. 201/4, Tata Hydro 1086/4½ Tram, 142/8 Tata Power 625, New India 22/4, Scindia 13 6.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations.

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. :	50	2½	17 4
Baroda	50	4	14
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67 XD
Central	25	1½	20 14
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	86
Imperial	500	40	1517 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	393 12
Union	5	0 4 0	4 2

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	21 4
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	29
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	136 4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	137 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	359
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7 2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	49

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantaj ..	500	11 p.c.	930
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Dosh ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammi ..	100	5 p.c	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sialkot N. rowal ..	100	5 p.c.	108
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	110
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	6.0
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	70

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation C.	250	..	190
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		13 6

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	702 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	112 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1036 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	1000
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	825
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	810

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press ..	..	..	465
Arkan	500	..	700
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Egrar	100	80	880
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P ..	400	40	575 XD
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Volkart U.P	500	40	610

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	246 4
Madras United ..	250	15	430
Mandalee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100	..	61 4
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85 4
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	116
New City of Bombay.	100	16	125
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	301 4
Osmanabad (100) ..	75	..	60
Pearl	250	12	402 8
Phoenix	100	10	385
Premier	100	..	14
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	17
Sassoon Silk	500	..	559
Sholapur	1,000	450	8075
Simplex	250	..	111 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 8
Standard	500	40	1400
Swadeshi	100	18	495
Swan	100	..	151 4
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	1:5
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	14.0
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Velapur Co Ltd. ..	76	..	15
B Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	571 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	171 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10
Bombay-Uganda ..	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	3 0	4-0 7 2
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jessop Engineering ..	100	10	125
Mckenzie	100	30	307 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	6.5
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	99
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	125
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	84
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	201 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	67
Thacker	50	..	112
Telephone	50	nil	36 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	4
Jupiter	15	..	5 4
New India	25	ly	22 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 10

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	470
Alliance	100	..	30
Apollo	50	..	8 12
Assur Virjee		..	2 8
Berar Manfg.	900	30	210
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	30
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 n.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	892 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c	172 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/4/0.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/11.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady. Forward rates, 3½ per cent Rs. 78/12/6 1945-55 Rs 108/13.

Broach Fine Comra ..	250	..	70	
Century ..	100	20y	386	4
Central India O. ..	100	16	518	1
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	445	
Jeylon ..	100	..	40	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	135	
Coorla ..	..100	..	145	
Crescent	100	4	165	
Currimbhoy	250	..	250	
David	500	..	300	
Dawa	250	40	660	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 7	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	210	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	125	
Elphinstone O ..	100	..	86	4
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	864	4
Finlay	100	nil	125	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	27	8
Gokak	100	5	111	4
Hindustan	1,000	125	867	8
Indian Blleaching, etc.	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	333	12
Jamshed O.	250	..	67	8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		95	
Khushaud	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1145	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5775	
Madhora Swadia ..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	130	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	400	
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..		305
Bombay Dyeing	895	895	892 8	892 8	
Century ..	387 8	387 8	386 4	386 4	
Central India ..	515	521 4	515	521 4	
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	135	
Crescent	..	..	..	165	
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	124	
Fazulbhoy	863 12	863 12	863 4	863 4	
Finlay	..	..	..	125	
Globe	..	..	..	27 8	
Gokak	..	..	..	111 4	
Indian Bleaching ..	..	..	..	160	
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	333 12	
Kotinoor	..	..	..	1125	
Madhowjee	..	..	..	110	
Mathuradas	..	..	..	60	
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	86 4	
Mysore	..	..	..	115	
New Great	301 4	301 4	301	301 4	
Pearl ..	493 12	493 12	491 4	491 4	
Pabany	..	..	..	210	
Phoenix	..	..	..	385	
Simplex ..	143 12	143 12	141 4	141 4	
Swadeshi				495	
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	151 4	
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	127 8	

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	216	4
Bombay Steam ..	..			190	
Bundi Cement ..	..			21	4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	29	8
Indian Cement ..				116	4
Katni Cement Ord.	..			137	8
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	49	
Tram Co. Ord. ..				142	8
Tata Hydro 1095	1097 8	1092 8		1086	4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord				67	
Tata Iron & Stee. Def				201	4
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent	..			78 14	
Govt. paper 5 per cent				108 13	

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Horlick's Malted Milk rapidly brings back one's lost strength and energy. Quickly assimilated, it is a perfect food in all cases of sickness and failing appetite. Horlick's is always fresh and pure.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK LTD.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists & Stores

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

ROOM RATES!

Bombay Dec. 17.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Broach Fine	..	April May	Rs.	241
Broach Fine	..	July August	,,	246
Oomra Fine	..	Dec. Jan.	,,	229
Comra Fine	..	March	,,	226
Bengal Fully Good	..	Dec.Jan.	,,	206
Bengal Fully Good	..	March	,,	201

READY COTTON.

	S. Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	F. G. Fine.
Bengal	232	225	217	209
Punjab	230	223	215	207
Rajputana	232	225	216	209
Oomra No 3	236	231	226	,,
C. P. No. 2.	244	239	234	,,
C. P. No. 1.	251	246	241	,,
Khandesh	226	221	216	,,

READY COTTON SALES.

Bales	Buyer.	Description	Rate.
500	Bussan	C. P. No. 1	247-50
200	P. Chrystal	Khandesh	225
200	A Damodar	Berar	233
500	Kilachand	Khandwa	234
500	Ozu Burin	Berar	232-5
500	,, ,,	Khandesh	224-6
500	,, ,,	C. P. No. 1	247-50
300	Suzuki Co	Khandesh	225
300	,, ,,	Berar	234
300	,, ,,	C. P. No. 1	247
500	R. Dosia	Kumptha	270

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

MONEY.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

During the present week there has been a distinctly steadier tendency in the money market. In the early part of the week there was an increased demand for funds with the call rate at 3/4 per cent. and towards the latter part this rate went to 1 per cent. The Imperial Bank's cash balance has declined during the last three weeks by about Rs. 8 crores, in view of which it is possible the bank rate may be raised to 5 per cent. in the near future. The percentage of cash to liabilities as noted below is 35.35. In September last year when the percentage reached 39.09, the bank rate was increased to 5 per cent. Fixed deposit rates were unchanged at 2 per cent for two months, 4 per cent. for six months and from 4 to 4.1/2 per cent. for twelve months.

There has been a greater demand for Government securities and prices of all issues have shown advances during the early part of the week. The rise mentioned is purely due to speculative activity and towards the close the rates weakened on selling by banks and profit taking.

The Bombay Stock Exchange adopted a rule that the first settlement was to take place on January 6th; but commencing from February 15th, all settlements of Government securities will be on the 15th of each month. This has been done with a view to establishing more efficient means for handling deliveries of both shares and Government securities.

The Currency returns as of 7th December, 1926, show again a decrease of Rs. 124.95 lacs in the note circulation now standing at Rs. 187.90 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 57.72 lacs to Rs. 96.94 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 8.03 crores respectively. Sterling securities fell by Rs. 49.96 lacs to Rs. 9.49 crores probably due to the recent sterling sales. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 67.75, an increase of 0.15 per cent. over last week.

A Communique issued by the Controller of Currency states that a further one million sterling has been transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve in London to the Home Treasury, increasing the amount of such remittances to £20,425,000 since 1st April to 11th December, 1926. This amount includes £1,425,000 being the sales of sterling during the two preceding weeks. The amount of sterling sold for the week ending 11th December was £925,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market improved somewhat on the clearance of export bills in Calcutta and Bombay, the latter denoting an improved demand for cotton from Japan. There were sales of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-3/4d. and buying at 1s. 5-25/32d. The following are the forward rates:—January 1s. 5-25/32d.; February-March 1s. 5-27/32d.; April to September 1s. 5-13/16d.; October-November 1s. 5-27/32d. and December-January 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling rate improved from 4.84.15/16 dol. to 4.85-5/16 at the close. French and Italian exchanges improved to 120.90 and 108, respectively, while the Belga remained fairly steady at 34.87

GOLD.

There was scarcely any change in the gold market during the week, the tone of which was steady with small business passing. The average offtake is estimated at about 12,000 tolas per day and the stocks on hand approximating some 3-1/2 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London remained unchanged at 84s. 11-1/2d. The rate for sovereigns was steady at Rs. 13.9 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-9-6 and Rs. 21-9-3 for ready, Rs. 21-9-6 and Rs. Rs. 21/9 for 20th December settlement and Rs. 21/9/9 and Rs. 21/9/3 for 18th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £42,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £78,500 and from Durban £714,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 40,23,842 in bar and coins. This week's shipment from London to India is expected to be £12,500.

SILVER.

The market opened steady at Rs. 57-11 per 100 tolas for ready and Rs. 56-14 for first settlement. In the course of the first few days the rates advanced to Rs. 58-2 and Rs. 57-4, but later prices sagged to Rs. 56-4 for first settlement as a result of weak reports emanating from Shanghai where the rate for T.T. on London improved from 2s. 5-7/16d. to 2s. 5-11/16d. and then declining to 2s. 5-1/4d. closed at 2s. 5-1/2d. On Thursday, a fair amount of bear covering was done in this market as a result of reports from Calcutta that the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, in a discussion with the Indian Chamber of Commerce, made the statement that Government so far had not sold silver and in view of the present condition of the market no sales by Government were likely in the immediate future. Also as a result of this statement by the Hon. the Finance Member, Calcutta operators increased their buying activity in the local market. The combined effect was a rise in the price of about eight annas per 100 tolas. The tone of the market appears steady, at least for the near future. Chief banks have operated moderately both in buying and selling. America has bought in limited quantities. The daily average offtake is about 250 bars, exclusive of about 700 bars railed up-country by local operators to meet requirements in other markets. The stocks on hand are reduced to approximately 5200 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 24-15/16d. and 24-3/8d for ready and 25d. and 24-11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-3 and Rs. 56-14 for ready, Rs. 57-4 and Rs. 56-4 for 23rd December settlement and Rs. 57-5 and Rs. 56-5 for 24th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £65,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £714,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1156 bars and Rs. 371,370 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to £187,500.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, December 17.

Our market has continued to remain quiet and dull throughout the week under review and the turnover is very limited. Demand has not yet shown any distinct improvement and although prices have not declined any further, they have all along ruled in buyers' favour and with firm offers in hand it has been possible to effect buying at advantageous prices. Mills have been careful in trying to sell of their stocks even at lower rates owing to the end of the year and it is understood that about a thousand or more bales of coarse counts have been sold by the Mills during the week at low prices. Demand from up country markets is still slack and dealers in the local market have therefore been buying in small lots only for nearer deliveries. Any bulk business is not possible unless specially low rates have been offered. In Japanese and English yarns business is limited but stocks are gradually reducing at a loss to the buyers. On the whole the condition is not satisfactory at the moment but dealers have been pulling on with an expectation of better times owing to very low prices of cotton.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Inquiries have certainly increased but the prices cabled do not suit the Manchester spinners and most of the offers have been refused. On the other hand dealers here expect lower prices in English yarns as a result of the continued decline in cotton and on account of increase in the working hours and the termination of the coal strike. Dealers therefore have been selling of their stocks at much lower rates with a view to effect purchases when favourable opportunity occurs.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover is comparatively better but fresh forward business during the week has been very limited on account of the buyers' idea being about Rs. 10 to 15 lower than the quotations from the import houses. Some small business has been done in Grey, Bleached, and Mercerised yarns but the spot prices have declined on account of the expectation of a further decline in Japan in course of time. Dealers have been taking more interest in this class of yarns particularly because of the low and attractive prices. Sampin has declined further whereas Exchange has remained steady at about 136 1/2.

INDIAN STOCKS.

Stocks with the mills have not yet declined and their expectation of realising better prices have been rather frustrated. Some of them are therefore inclined to sell their holding at even lower rates but buyers have not been coming forward on account of slack demand from up-country markets and heavy losses in their purchases effected in the past. It is, however, believed in some circles that as soon as cotton adopts a steady appearance, which is now not improbable, confidence will be restored and on account of low prices of cotton, dealers will be inclined to effect purchases in bulk in course of time. China is practically gone whereas inquiries from Rangoon, Calcutta, Punjab and various other markets, are yet very limited. Japanese competition has been keenly felt and the report of the Tariff Board has been eagerly awaited.

It seems possible that after some decline, cotton will remain steady and since on from New Year, business in Indian yarns will show gradual improvement.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

The market ruled very dull during the week with very little demand. There is no new feature in the market and prices show sagging tendency. Still there exists a belief in the market that cotton prices are not likely to advance before they decline under heavy movement of the crop.

With the above sentiment in general it was impossible to book fresh business with Manchester except for some side lines. The import quotations are showing easing tendency and goods to arrive are quoted and offered at lower prices. The local demand is dull and does not look like improving. Retail quotations are held up, but wholesale prices are easier and holders show inclination to accept, the quotations offered, but on account of the absence of demand no turnover is reported.

Local mills cloth shows very slow movement. The prices are registering new low level and even at these reduced prices the demand is not satisfactory. It is estimated that the local mills stock stand at 118,000 bales shows a decrease of some 14,000 bales. To this extent the situation has improved but not without sacrifice in prices. In the near future there are no chances of any improvement.

Japanese cloth has also to share a dull week. In certain lines only restricted demand is noticeable but on the whole things are not showing any hopes for a healthy demand.

The quotations given below are more or less nominal and holders are prepared to give lower quotations in case of actual demand:—

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.		
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8 10 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	10 10 0
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 7 0
„ No. 2800	37×	
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	10 0 0
„ No. 16000..	..	10 8 0
„ No. 17000	..	11 0 0
Graham's No. 2730..30	..	8 12 0
„ No. 2750..45	..	10 12 0
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	15 10 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13 12 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2	.....
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	8 12 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39× ..	0 0 8
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48 51×38..	13 12 0
GREY DRILLS.		
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..15 10 0
Rahi's "Scissors"	..29×40	..15 6 0
GREY JACONETS		
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 0 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4 8 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 7 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4 10 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS		
Lepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..17 6 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	..22 0 0
WHITE MULLS		
Ralli's No. 16	..11×19	..6 6 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..7 2 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..7 12 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8 10 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..5 10 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6 4 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..6 4 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4 0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net	12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 8 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..2 10 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 3 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..3 11 0
„ 1K-4K38',43"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5 10 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..
„ No. 86 999	..40×18	..
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4 0 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4 4 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..5 0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.		
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3 0 0
„ No. 6181 ..	„	..2 12 0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..
„ No. 2600 ..	„	.. ..
„ No. 21021 ..	„	.. ..
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3 5 0
„ No. 95950-97970		
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..6 6 0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4 4 0
„ No. 50000 ..	..	..4 10 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..4 14 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	.. ..
Greaves' No. 8003T.B.	38×22	.. ..
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..2 10 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car" ..	..	..2 9 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.		
No. 666 Shirtings	38×38Net	
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×..40	..13 0 0
„ 5151 „	44×38 „	..10 8 0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „	.. 9 8 0
„ 5544 „	44×38 „	.. 9 8 0
„ 44000 „	48×38 „	.. 9 10 0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „	..13 12 0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36Ex.Bond	7 8 0
"9" Dragons	..30×36 Ex. Bond	7 8 0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40 „	..13 0 0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	..10 8 0

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi).

The Railway shares have found buyers at higher prices. The prices have therefore firmed up all round.

In Electrics there is not much doing owing to the shortage of the scrip.

There have been some offerings of the 4 per cent Karachi Port Trust Debentures, which have been readily absorbed.

Names of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	151-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130.0.0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	79-0-0
Upper Sinds	100.0-0	77-0-0
ELECTRICS:—		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	94-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	98-0-0
DEBENTURES:—		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0.0	112-8-0
FLOUR MILL:—		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60.0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0.0	100-0-0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

	Bombay, Dec. 17.
Bengal M.G. F.G.	215/217
Bengal M.G. Fine	220/223
Khandeish M.G Fine	225/230
Mathia F.G.	220/225
Akola/Khamgaon F.G.	235/237
Amraoti/Khamgaon F.G.	237/240
Dhamangon M.G. Fine	240/242
Wardha/Nagpur	248/253
Sanavad	230/235
Jalna/Aurangabad	228/232
Barsi	228/232
Warangal	250
Purna	265
Punjab/American	261/67

COTTON A SOUND INVESTMENT.

LARGE PROFITS WITH LIMITED RISKS.

A GUIDE TO TEJI MANDI OPERATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

(I)

Cotton speculation is a very seductive game, at once fascinating and offering more opportunities for quick returns than many other lines of business.

Unlike other commodities, there is at all times a market value for cotton, which renders buying and selling of forward contracts comparatively easy. For this reason it is of interest to operators who are attracted by get-rich-quick possibilities.

Let it be said of such operators that there is an excellent opportunity for them to increase their income offered in the cotton speculation in the following deal.

In the Bombay Cotton Market a business called "Tejimandi" or the double options is being done. Losses in these operations are limited to the extent of the premiums paid, while profits are unlimited; but for want of study and in the absence of intelligently following the fluctuations in the prices of cotton, the buyers of these options seldom make the most of them.

Being in close touch with the market for a number of years, the writer suggests the following method how these operations can be acted upon to the best advantage.

This operation being unlike buying and selling requires some explanation, to understand it well.

The term double options means "Teji and Mandi" or "rise and fall." The buyer of the double options is paying premium money and buys the right either to declare himself a buyer or a seller whichever is profitable to him. In other words the seller of the double options sells his rights for cash premium. Those operators who are not confident of a rise or a fall buy double options and limit their losses to the extent of the premium money paid. Others who believe in a rise buy the "right to call" or "teji lagao" and are required to pay about half the amount of the double option's premium. In case of a rise the buyer of the "call option" makes a profit to the extent of the rise but in case of a fall in the prices of cotton, his loss is fixed and amounts only to the extent of the premium paid. The reverse the case for a man who believes in a fall and buys the right "to put" or "Mandi lagao".

Generally Bazaar operators are in the habit of selling options as after years of experience, they have mastered the subject and can generally safeguard their interests by timely manipulations in the market.

To follow these operations intelligently, it is never safe to buy or sell against these rights even though one is on the right side. This action on the part of a buyer amounts to limiting his own profits. In case of his judgment for a rise or fall proving correct, he may be able to make some additional profit, but if it is proved to be wrong, he loses the game entirely and very cheaply too. So to operate intelligently, it is advisable to invest all the profits that may accrue by fresh Teji or Mandi operations in the opposite directions. This method of operation will enable the trader to build up his business and multiply his profits. Suppose after buying double options for 100 Bales Broach Cotton for July and for August 1927 delivery contract on the basis of Rs. 250 at a premium of say Rs. 38, if the market goes down Rs. 19 per candy or half the amount of the premium paid, the buyer gets Rs. 19 back, but instead of realizing them and closing the business, the trader is required to buy a single option "to call" on the basis of Rs. 231 for 100 Bale premium Rs. 19 and thus invest the profit. This action will allow the original double options to run. If the market goes up to the extent of Rs. 19 the trader is required to buy a single option "to put". In this way whenever the market fluctuates to the extent of the premium for a single option, the business is to be manipulated in both directions. The risk is not increased at all barring the original premium paid and the buyer is not required to make any further payments. There is no further risk and the original business and all subsequent operations can be manipulated according to the fluctuations in the market to several hundred bales. When the business is enlarged and if at a certain period the transactions show handsome profits, the trader will be able to collect them by open operations of buying or selling.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, December 17.

Since our last report our market ruled practically unchanged with fair demand and with small enquiry for ready buyers and with rather easier advices from supplying countries prices both for ready and forward have been educed by 2d. per cwt all round. There was very little business done excepting small parcels changing hands in White Javas November-December c20/2 to 20 and January-March c20/10 to 20/6 F. B. Harbour. There was no enquiry for New crop sugars which is quoted for prime shipment c18/10 and July-September 18 F.B.H. With small arrivals of beet sugars and there being very small demand for ready sugars, holders' speculations were free sellers and Nov.-Dec. B.R.B. was done from 19/11 to 19/8 F.B. Harbours Jan.-Feb.-March B. R. B. was done at 20/6 to 20/3 F.B.H. A large quantity of beet sugar was sold for February shipment c20/1 by a big import firm.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with small fluctuations and fair business doing. London and America were quiet and prices are declining. The President has signed the decree to curtail the Cuban crop to 45,000,000 tons but there is no more effect on prices. Java reported a quiet market with more sellers. The following are the bazar rates and stocks:

T. M. O. Rs. 18/8 29/10 F. B. Harbours stocks 10,000 bags.

T. M. O. Nov.-Dec. 19/10 F. B. Harbours stock.

T. M. O. Jan.-Feb. 20/6 F. B. Harbours.

T. M. O. June 18/9 F. B. Harbours.

T. M. O. O. July-Sept. 18 stocks.

B. R. B. Ready Rs. 18/8 19/9 F. B. H. Harbour stocks 35,000 bags.

B.R.B. Nov.-Dec. 19/8 F. B. H.

B. R. B. Jan.-Feb. 20/2 F.B.H.

Arrivals by various steamers 23,000 bags beet sugars.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN.

14th. December 1926.

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS			
10th. to 13th. Dec.	31614	53155	21541
RECEIPTS			
1st. Sept. to 13 th. Dec.	272046	540886	268340
SHIPMENTS			
10th. to 13th. Dec.			
United Kingdom		368	368
Continent	1390	6249	4859
China, Japan & Coast Ports.		5000	5000
Total	1390	11617	10227
SHIPMENTS			
1st. Sept. to 13th. Dec.			
United Kingdom	222	8366	8144
Continent	60997	94303	33306
China	14863	23291	8428
Japan	63867	154011	90144
Coast Ports	3221	6950	3729
U. S. A.	1	450	449
Total.	143171	287371	144200
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	119	7086	6967
China, Japan & Coast Ports	14035	23091	9006

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week end- 1281	3rd. Dec. 1925	1st. Sept. 1926	to 3rd. Dec. 1925
MADRAS.	1281	1989	50475	73874
BOMBAY.	15634	19215	45970	88706
SIND.	4466	3018	10708	35573*
BENGAL.	66	36	2123	71
U. P.	13734	22567	57851*	115687
PUNJAB.	18455	51625	47495*	235929
C. P.	6810	18945	9998@	37676
BERAR.	28345	30856	61983	68349
N. W. F. PROVINCE	35	209	267	1072
AJMER/MERWARA.	329	3083	1560	13246
BURMA (@)	739	3192	3467*	12818@
JODHPUR STATE. Plus			141	
	90194	156725	292028	683731

* Adjusted.
@ to 19th. Nov.
× to 26th. Nov.

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN MILLS
(Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act.)
Bales of 400 lbs.

	October. 1926	1925	1st. Sept. to 31st. Oct. 1926	1925
BOMBAY ISLAND Bales.	76871	764	153323	49626
REST OF BRITISH INDIA. „	86696	84419	175076	169577
Total. „	163567	85183	328399	219205

Indian Cotton consumed in Mills in Indian States in October 1926.
(Mysore, 3595 bales, Baroda, 3816 bales & Hyderabad, 1086 bales)- 8499 bales.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

14th. December 1926.

RECEIPTS. WEEK ending 4th. Dec.

1926 Bales	1925 Bales.		EXPORTS. Week ending 4th. Dec. 1926 Bales	1925. Bales.
1058	1630	CALCUTTA.	280	247
52032	104435	BOMBAY *	20988	12861
16173	57131	KARACHI.	8882	7639
487	963	MADRAS.	874	56
(a)	..	RANGOON.	4087	1019
112	62	TUTICORIN.	..	..
69862	164221		35111	21822

RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 4th. Dec.

1926.	1925.		EXPORTS. 1st. Sept. to 4th. Dec. 1926.	1925.
6718	5632	CALCUTTA.	8333	7756
185475	396708	BOMBAY.	116096	221352
39667	179759	KARACHI.	64036	65240
28008	36736	MADRAS.	13742	29540
1994(a)	..	RANGOON.	8915	11306
4353	9819	TUTICORIN.	9717	42252
266215	628654		220839	377446

(a) to 27th. Nov. * Includes Coastal Ports & reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.

Week ending 6th. Dec. 1926.	1925.		1st. Sept. to 6th. Dec. 1926.	1925.
405	2867		4179	9711

EXPORTS From KARACHI.

Week, ending 30th. Nov. 1926.	1925.		1st. Sept. to 30th. Nov. *1926.	1925.
..	..	UNITED KINGDOM	2713	1955
9000	11035	CONTINENT.	55531	56504
..	3800	CHINA.	1485	5450
..	19200	JAPAN.	1252	24842
1019	1857	BOMBAY (a)	3336	6789
125	200	U. S. A.	576	875
10144	36092		64893	96515

* adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Scientific Exhibition at Royal Institute of Science, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. (H. E. the Governor to attend at 6.30 p.m.)

Third Day of M. C. C. v. All-India Indians match, the Esplanade 11 to 1 and 2 to 5.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Decembe r19.

Scientific Exhibition at Royal Institute of Science, 3 to 7 p.m.

Public lecture by the Rt. Rev. Bishop George S. Arundale, D.L., on "The Citizenship of Youth" at the Marwardi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MONDAY, December 20.

Scientific Exhibition at Royal Institute of Science, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 19.

Lecture on "Work Before Us," Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6.15 p.m. Mr. Jinnah will preside. (Speakers: Sir C. Setalvad, Messrs. Mody and Nariman).

WEDNESDAY, December 22.

Entertainment in aid of L. Wilson Hospital, Fund, St. Xavier's College, 5.30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day morning at 11.15 o'clock (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Crocovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd December, 1926.

THANA ENGLISH TEACHING GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution will come off on Sunday (the 19th instant) at 5 p.m., at the School premises. Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias Esqr., Solicitor, will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

A party of those interested in the Sanitation of the City will start from the League's Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Sunday, (the 19th instant) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), and will visit some places in the C. and D. Wards.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

A public lecture will be given by Mr. Vaijanath Shastri Athavle to day (Saturday) from 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. in the school premises (near Lower Parel Station) on the birth of Shree Dattatraya.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following rogramme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club today (Saturday) 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. dance music; 7 to 8 p.m. English artists; and 9.30 to 10.30 p.m. mixed gramophone records.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 12-30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 5-30 a.m. the same day.

The clan line s.s. "Mackenlay" arrived in London on the morning of the 15th instant.

"THE WORK BEFORE US."

Under the auspices of the Indian National Party, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, on Tuesday (21st instant) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Messrs. H. P. Mody and K. Natarajan will address the meeting on the subject of "The Work Before Us."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From the 15th instant to midnight of 30th instant X'mas and New Year greeting telegrams will also be accepted for Hong-Kong, China, Formosa, Japan and the Philippines, via Madras at 1|4th of the rates for ordinary telegrams, subject to a minimum of 10 words, including indicator XLT, which shall be inserted before the address.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:

Small-pox attacks 2, deaths 2; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 6, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality 79. Total mortality this day last year was 75.

BOMBAY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association, Mr. B. R. Manker, Senior Shorthand reporter will deliver public lecture on "Shorthand Writers in Bombay High Court" at Vanita Vishram Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. B. G. Kher, will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, the total number of patients treated during the month of November, 1926, was 1490, out of which number 769 were women and 721 children, 267 being boys and 454 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 60.

GAZDAR'S HEALTH HOME GATHERING.

The First Public Gathering of Gazdar's Health Home will be held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Sunday (the 9th prox.) in the evening. Detailed particulars and the various specially selected items of programme will be announced shortly. The progress of the pupils during the last four months will be demonstrated before the public. A purse will also be awarded on the occasion to each of the two Parsee swimmers who swam the whole distance from Uran to Bombay recently under the auspices of Gazdar's Health Home.

SUIT FOR PROFESSIONAL FEES.

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFF

(F. N. GILDER vs. R. R. DESAI).

(Before Justice Mirza.)

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover from the defendant Rs. 7,452 as his remuneration for certain work done for the defendant, and also for the return of all the drawings, plans, etc., in connection with it.

After qualifying as an Associate of the Royal Institute of Architects in England, the plaintiff returned to Bombay in October 1913. The defendant at the time was contemplating to put up a building at the Dadar-Matunga Parsi Colony, and the plaintiff canvassed for the work through his sister who was married to one Mr. Madon. At a dinner party given by Mr. Madon, the plaintiff was introduced to the defendant's brother Piropeshaw who was on friendly terms with Mr. Madon, and plaintiff's sister asked Pirozeshaw to give him a lift by procuring for him the contract for his brother's work. Subsequent, the plaintiff met the defendant who told him that the work had already been contracted out, but held out the hope that he would employ him for a second structure, if he would get another plot. The defendant secured a plot, and the plaintiff drew up the necessary plans and specifications. But there was a dispute over, the remuneration, the plaintiff at first demanding 6 p. c. of the cost of construction, in accordance with the rules of the Royal Institute of Architects. From that he came down to 4 p. c., then to 3 p. c., and finally to 2-1|2 p. c., which, according to him, was agreed to by the defendant. There was, however, a dispute over the point some time later, and the defendant terminated the plaintiff's employment.

As far as the first part of the claim was concerned, the defendant had already returned the plans and other documents to the plaintiff. The main issue, therefore, was the amount claimed.

His Lordship in giving judgment held that a certain part of the work had been done by the plaintiff, for which the proper remuneration was one p. c. If he were sitting as a jury, he would not award him more than Rs. 1,000 for all the work he had done. On other issues, his Lordship held that there was no agreement by the defendant to employ the plaintiff as an architect. He, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 with a fourth of the costs of the suit.

THE HORNBY VELLARD AGAIN

ITS IRRESISTIBLE LURE

Regularly during the week, the Hornby Vellard with its picturesque scenery figures as the racing ground of the incurable roadhog. Mr. Narsimha, the owner of the Deccan Stores at Crawford Market, was prosecuted by Sergeant Priestley for racing along the drive of the Vellard on the 2nd October last at about 7 p.m. in a rash manner. Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate fined him Rs. 25.

BEGGARS COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS

LATHI-PLAY ENDS IN DEATH

For indulging in a bout of lathis, two beggars Kashi and Gajadhar, have been committed to the Sessions on a charge of murder, by Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate. On the morning of the 6th November last, the compound in front of the Mahalaxmi temple was the scene of a free fight among the beggars that wait at the entrance, leading to fatal results. One Ramoo, a beggar, objected to the two accused, his brother-beggars, taking up his coign of vantage for begging alms. It was the Diwali festival and the beggars were prepared to reap a rich harvest. Words led to blows in the course of which the first accused handed over a "lathi" to the 2nd accused, who fetched the deceased Ramoo a crack across his left temple. Death ensued as a result of a fracture of the base of the skull. After recording evidence, His Worship passed orders of committal. Mr. De Cunha, Police Prosecutor, led the evidence.

AMENITIES OF A PLEADER'S LIFE

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR OF A LITIGANT

One of the minor ills to which the legal profession is heir to, is the erratic conduct of litigants who resort to cheap abuse when their case goes by the board. Mr. Chaudhari, a pleader, charged one Narayen Rao Pai with insult, defamation and criminal intimidation, before Mr. Khandalawala, the presiding Magistrate at Girgaum. Mr. Chaudhari complained that he represented a litigant, a friend of the accused, in the Small Causes Court and the suit was dismissed for non-appearance of parties. The accused, jumped to the conclusion that his friend's suit had abated through the pleader's default, and, calling at the office of the pleader, invested him with unprintable titles in the presence of other clients. The accused, was turned out of the office, but resorted to an "oart" close by and reviled the pleader in the open air, imputing allegations of dishonourable conduct to the pleader. In Court, the accused appeared to be in a chastened mood, gave an undertaking as to his future behaviour, unreservedly withdrew the allegations and apologised for these profusely and as a pledge of his repentance, put Rs. 10 in the charity box of the Court.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-15 p.m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Div. I.
Distance—7 furlongs.

MUTASHAR	1
SOLOMON'S SONG	2
GLAD EYE	3

2-45 p.m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Div. II.
Distance—7 furlongs.

FAVOURITE	1
FAILASUF	2
FAVIL	3

3-15 p.m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Div. III.
Distance—7 furlongs.

AZEDIN	1
PEKIN	2
SABIQ	3

3-45 p.m.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Div. II.
Distance—1 mile.

SANATOGEN	1
HILALUZZAMAN	2
DETECTIVE	3

4-15 p.m.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.
Distance—7 furlongs.

GIFT O' THE GLEN	1
THE TYPHOON	2
KILINDINI	3

4-45 p.m.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.
Distance—6 furlongs.

DEPEND	1
TOROSE	2
HAPPY ELF	3

5-15 p.m.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.
Distance—1 mile.

CAILES	1
RADIAN	2
FUN OF THE FAYRE	3

5-45 p.m.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Div. I.
Distance—1 mile.

RED PRINCE	1
KADAR HAJAZ	2
RUBDAN	3

Senex's Double:—
FAVOURITE.
DEFEND.

THE LICHMORE CASE

JUDGMENT RESERVED

Judgement has been reserved in the case on which Rustomji Framji Lichmore has been charged by the Lloyds Bank with criminal breach of trust to the extent of Rs. 60,000 in the Court of Mr. Khandalawalla the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The written statement of the accused, was filed last Saturday in the course of which the accused detailed his dealings with the Bank since 1920, pointing out that no default had been alleged against him till the month of June 1920.

Mr. Philip Godinho, pleader, appeared for the defence while Mr. Binning Bar-at-Law conducted the case for the prosecution.

GAMING BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

GANG CAUGHT RED-HANDED

Deputy Inspector Naden of the Agripada Police Station, armed with a warrant, raided the third floor of a house in Sankli Street on Wednesday afternoon, acting on information received to the effect that a gang systematically met there for the purpose of gaming.

On arriving at the premises, Mr. Naden noticed the doors bolted and barred without any sign of life. Believing himself to be duped by misleading information, the Deputy Inspector was about to retire when on lifting up the venetian blind he noticed seven Pathans busy at gaming. The room was forced open and the house owner Sherkhan with ten others were arrested and charged before Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate. They were sentenced to fines varying from Rs 10 to Rs. 50.

SIR L. HEPPER ON LEAVE

Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., Director of Development, is granted, with effect from the 1st December 1926, leave on average pay for one month and one day combined with leave on half average pay for four days.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE OF GIRL'S MODESTY.

A charge of outraging the modesty of a Parsee girl, named Korshed Dosabhai residing at Wadia Street, is made against one Anant Vishwanatham, Municipal Sub-Inspector. It appears from police inquiries that the girl is residing with her father and sisters and on 13th instant the accused who was accompanied by another men called over at the residence of the girl for the purpose of making inquiries about the prevalence of mosquitoes. It is alleged that the accused, apparently taking advantage of her lonely position in the house, outraged her modesty by passing his hand over her person.

The case stands adjourned in the Court of Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate to enable the accused to engage counsel, for his defence. The accused has furnished bail.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.

Harold Lloyd never takes a drink, but in "Hot Water" his newest comedy opening at the Royal Opera House, he is called upon to appear under the influence of liquor for nearly 2,000 feet of film, and that he does; it naturally is a tribute to his ever growing art.

The noted comedian is probably one of the cleanest living men appearing before the camera. Although he doesn't proclaim the fact in public, he never has been addicted either to drinking or smoking, to which might be attributed the unusual vitality which characterizes the man. Lloyd has played a drunkard before in pictures, notably in "High and Dizzy," but in "Hot Water" he portrays the part to perfection.

While lacking in the story values of other of his pictures, veing built purely for laugh, "Hot Water" gives Lloyd great opportunities for acting, and he handles every situation in finished style. As the young husband, who is driven to dire straits by a nagging mother-in-law, Lloyd has one of those pleasing roles which have made him so extremely popular with motion picture followers. In construction, "Hot Water" follows more along the lines of "A Sailor Made Man" than any of his latest successes. It has just enough plot to hold together the continuity and to permit building up to laughs.

In "Hot Water" with Lloyd are Jobyna Ralston, who is rapidly establishing herself as one of the screen's greatest prospects; Josephine Crowell, who designates herself "The Meanest Woman in Pictures"; Charles Stevenson, built to order for his role as the lazy brother-in-law, and Mickey McBan as the mischievous little brother of Jobyna.

PRECIOUS CINEMA.

The mysterious character of the travelling medicine faker whose veiled actions have perplexed the fans in the previous exciting episodes of "The Winking Idol," at the Previous Cinema (Lamington Road) now under the management of Mr. Rustomji Doraiji, the proprietor of the West End and Wellington Cinemas relieve the strain of suspense in the forthcoming chapters which will be shown this week, when, in a scene that is sensational in the extreme, he reveals his identity in a surprising manner, throwing off the cloak of secrecy and supplying the motivation for two mad reels of stirring action.

William Desmond is the star in this gripping chapter picture, which was adapted for the screen from the celebrated novel by Charles E. Van Loan. The action revolves about the storied gold of the vanished race of Aztecs and the "winking idol" is the one-eyed god of that extinct race which is believed to hold the secret of the hidden treasure.

Desmond is supported by Eileen Sedgwick and a highly capable cast. Francis Ford directed.

CROWN CINEMA.

One of the most interesting features of "The Fighting Skipper," the engrossing serial whose second instalment, Episode 5, 6, 7 and 8, Reels will be shown this week at the Crown Cinema, Sandhurst Road, is the fact that embodied therein is a vast deal of real humour. Last week audiences at the Crown Cinema expressed their appreciation and approval in no uncertain terms. Their hearts went out to charming Peggy O'Day in the various trials and tribulations which beset her; they vociferously applauded Jack Perrin, when time and again he demonstrated his absolute fearlessness, and the appearance of "Slippery," ably played by one of the cleverest and funniest character actors upon the stage to-day, a gentleman described in one of the sub-titles as 'Crooked-Nose Murphy"—was invariably greeted with a veritable storm of laughter.

If the speedy pace set in the opening instalment of "The Fighting-Skipper" is maintained throughout, and according to advance information we have reason to believe it is, if the same amount of intelligence and real live humour is to be found in succeeding episodes, "The Fighting Skipper" bids fair to write serial history and will undoubtedly win for itself a tremendous place in the affections of the theatre-going public of Bombay. Programme includes also one reel Comedy.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Nowadays the management of the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, promised to show the most thrilling programme so that the public should satisfy and shall be glad to visit the same place every week.

This week attraction is "One Minute to Twelve" featuring the world's famous actor and acrobat Sansonia-Albertini, who risks his life even into a death in this drama. The story is so simple that you can easily understand.

Fred, rapid news paper reporter buys a lottery ticket and conceals it in the linen of the Grey top hat in fear of his mother. The hat was sold and the ticket wins the first prize of £15,000/-. Fred goes to find the hat and at last with the aid of his sweetheart he gets the hat, prize and also the hands of his sweetheart. A drama full of punces, adventures and love. Programme includes also 2 reels Comedy.

Theft was committed in a Jain temple in Gomtipur near Ahmedabad. A silver diadem and some other ornaments being taken away. They were only gilded with gold and the thieves evidently mistook them for pure golden things.—F. P.

THE QUAINTS

THE EXCELSIOR

In their first change of programme Mr. R. B. Salisbury's company "The Quaints" presented a variety entertainment on Friday night. It was a well-selected programme composed of songs, instrumental solos and comic sketches. Miss Bebs Liby's with her violin took the house by storm and had to respond twice. The songs of Misses Mavis French and Dorothy James were really good while Messrs. R. B. Salisbury and Gordon Rennie provided ample amusement. A pleasing feature of the evening was Miss Kathleen's West Egyptian dance. The second part of the programme was opened by a clever little puppet show in which the "Quaints" shrank a little." But we should have liked to have seen "Nanette" and "Billy" in items of their own.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

The management of the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) have great pleasure to announce a splendid thrilling masterpiece production as their feature superb-picture for tonight and this week. It is a stupendous mighty paramount picture in 12 parts and is entitled "Captain Blood." It is universally acknowledged to be the greatest picture for many years. It is the story of the adventurous and romantic days of the 17th Century, when men were condemned slaves and buccaneers terrorised the colonists of the West Indies and merchant vessels on the high seas.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The Kohinoor Film Co., has again come out with a super-jewel production which will be unfolded on the screen of the Imperial Cinema from to-day onwards. The picture is a marvellous adaptation of the renowned Persian love story "Shirin Farhad" widely read in this country. In fact, it is the Persian "Romeo and Juliet" so to say coupled with the most touching theme for the story. The story comes in a scenario form from the powerful pen of Mr. Mohanlal Dave the reputed Indian scenario-writer of considerable experience and is ably directed by Homi Master and artistically photographed by Messrs. Devare and Naik. The story is beautifully illuminited by fine touches of love and pathos and moves one to tears when witnessing the touching scene of the lovers' death. The Kohinoor Ltd. lavished money like anything on this Persian master-piece and spared no pains to make it self-sufficient. From start to finis the story holds the audience spell-bound by the trend of events. Settings are arranged in gorgeous style depicting grandeur of the Persian Court of the bye-gone days. The bewitching Miss Gohar's portrayal as the Persian Princess excels all her previous records as in this picturization, it is unanimously admitted, she is seen at her best. The bewitching Miss Gohar's proper tribute to make the picture a success.

EASTERN PHILOSOPHY

Under the auspices of the Sanatan Vedic Dharmoddharini Sabha Tridandi, Swami Shri Bhakti Hriday Bana of Gaudimat, Calcutta, delivered three public lectures on the Eastern Philosophy at the Madhabag Bombay, on the 12th to 14, when Mr. Hiralal B. Nanavati, Solicitor, and Kalyanji Haras LDmjee and Mr. Jamnadas H. Sanghvi presided on respective days.

Swami narrated at length in his lecture in eloquent speech the history of Charvaka Rish and mentioned at length the Shaddarshan of Shri Sanatan Dharma, while mentioning the history of Shrimat Bhagwat and citing examples of various deities of religious sects viz., Shukdev, Parikshets, Prahlad, Dhruva, Hriankashipu and Bali-raja.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	December 17.
Previous Closing Rate	12.49
To-day's Opening Rate	12.39
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	12.64
Difference	+.15

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	December 17.
Previous Closing Rate	6.69
To-day Opening Rate	6.62
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	6.64
Difference	—.05

Sewri Closing	241-8-0
Khandi Closing	241-0-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 17.
Silver Ready	24-3/4
Difference	0-1-0 less
Silver Forward	24.3/4
Difference	0-2-0 less
Gold Ready	4-4-11½
Difference	unchanged

Men and Matters.

Entering the sacred pale of the Council Chamber by the back-door of nomination, like some unwanted guest, is the favourite device of the baffled candidate who has got his dismissal from the electorate. He is of the same ilk as his twin brother, the plucked B.A., who having been denied entrance to the academy, by the broad and open door of merit, buys his cap and gown from some bogu "University" and sneaks into the academic throng, shutting about like the jack-daw in borrowed feathers.

* * * *

Our nominated fellows, are the leavings of the electorate. Whom the people do not want. Government deigns to honour,—a policy, fatal to all good relations between rulers and the ruled.

* * * *

As though the interests of Government and people were antagonistic! If Government were responsible, or, at least, responsive to the "Vox Populi," a candidate tarred and feathered by public opinion, would ipso facto condemned by Government.

* * * *

The time is ripe for a complete overhauling of all our settled notions on the subject. We invite His Excellency who, as the ex-Chief Whip of the Conservative party, is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Parliamentary institutions, to make a bold departure from effete tradition, and, debar by rule, candidates for nominations, who have failed at the polls.

* * * *

Of course, if Government is bent upon a dummy majority, any booby will serve its purpose. As long as he can put his hand up at the counting of Ayes and Noes, he is a wise councillor.

* * * *

Very busy, indeed, is our Police Commissioner with his retrenchment scissors. Having lopped off one Superintendship, we hear he is pruning some other jobs down in the Hand I Divisions. The life of a Police Inspector is dull and monotonous in these two divisions and time hangs heavily on his hands—the grade of inspectors there, is to go, as there is nothing much to inspect, so sergeants will rule the most.

* * * *

But why on earth, should the city police look after the dock area. The Port Trust should be made to find their own police, like the railway people who have their own watch and ward. What with appointing Deputy Chairmen and one thing and another the Port Trust appear to be flush with cash. So they can pay their own policemen.

* * * *

King Edward pioneered a very great reform in after-dinner amenities. "But for him," we are told, "it is doubtful whether smoking would ever have encroached upon dinner to the extent which has become the rule. It was he who whether consciously or not broke down the custom of centuries in the Temple. It was he for whom a new club was founded when White's refused to relax its rules even for a prince."

* * * *

And, we may add, it was he who gave royal consent and puffing patronage to the cigar an article which James I damned as a nefarious weed of the Devil's underwood and banned for royal posterity and genteel society.

* * * *

His Majesty King George has just expressed great pleasure on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament in acceding to the wishes "of my Ministers in the Commonwealth of Australia that my son and daughter-in-law should visit Australia."

* * * *

But what did His Majesty say to Duke of York in the charmed circle of his family life? According to the Sydney Bulletin he said very simply, "You'll find this Australia, my boy, a rather large kind of place, over-run with statesmen now, I'm told, though when I was there rabbits were the greatest pest."

* * * *

Sir Austen Chamberlain was given a dinner in his honour the other day. He made speech in which he eulogised the League's achievements. But what about his own achievements for which he received his K. G. and several dinners last year and for which he has received the Nobel Peace Prize and some more dinners this year?

* * * *

Last year after Locarno, his achievement was that he had estranged Germany, Russia and Spain and given a catching word to England who used it to great advantage commercially by founding restaurants, Cinemas, and dance-halls after Locarno. Thus a young man would say, to his girl "Meet me at the Locarno. We'll have a Locarno together (meaning a new *savage* dance), smoke Locarnos (a new cigarette), and toast Locarno."

* * * *

"How old are you, my little man?" asked uncle of his smart young nephew.

"Eight."

"And what are you going to be?"

"Nine" said the smart fellow.

NEW POWER STATION AT KALYAN

A SCHEME OF 1 CRORE OF RUPEES

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The G. I. P. Railway have decided upon constructing an independent electric power station in connection with their scheme of electrifying the lines between Bombay and Igatpuri and Bombay and Poona. The site has been selected at Kalyan. The estimated cost of building and equipping the station is Rs. 100 lakhs, of which 90 lakhs will be spent upon generating plant and transmission lines. The order for these will be placed in England through the High Commissioner for India.—A. P.

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(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 192

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY DECEMBER 18, 1926.

SWARAJISTS IN HURRY

The Swarajist members of Bombay Council, after sitting on the fence for a while, appeared to have hurriedly jumped on the wrong side yesterday. For, they and their opportunist associates, after keeping the door open for joining Mr. Lalji Naranji's party on Thursday, did not care to attend its meeting yesterday morning. Evidently those accustomed to vague generalities would not like to be awakened to the plain logic of facts and the obvious lessons of experience. In spite of this unfortunate accident we are deeply gratified to learn that as many as fourteen influential members of the Council met yesterday at Mr. Lalji's office and quietly laid the foundation of the United Nationalist Party which, we are convinced, will wield all the power and influence of a central bloc as distinguished from the flatterers and flunkeys on the Right and the Swarajists and their allies on the Left. We also claim the greatest strength of members for this party, which has a solid following while Mr. Dadubhai's Party should for all practical purposes be estimated at about half a dozen as the Swarajist Party is associated with it only on its own conditions. We have, therefore, no doubt that the United Nationalist will grow at an ever-increasing pace in the strength of its members and the discipline of its ranks and, above all, in the knowledge it will bring to bear on the discussion of all questions and we would not be surprised to see some of the Nationalists of Mr. Dadubhai's Party and even some Swarajists soon seeking the shelter of Mr. Lalji's Party.

Coming to the policies of the two parties, it is not possible to draw an adequate comparison. For, while the United Nationalists have laid down a clear-cut policy, the Council Nationalist Party has nothing definite to hold it together for a single day. In fact it is an alliance without a guiding principle brought about between some Swarajists and their adjutants by a vague desire to exploit each other. Even the semblance of a common purpose, that is, to oppose any proposals for fresh taxation has been practically dropped by the esteemed Dewan Bahadur, who presided over the China Bag meeting. For did he not say that this purpose had been mentioned in the preface but not incorporated in the constitution and hence nobody need very much worry about the strict application of this apparently formidable formula? However, it was suggested by Mr. Lalji Naranji himself and hence could hardly be said to be the monopoly of Mr. Dadubhai's Party so far as all oppressive taxation is concerned. In fairness to these gentlemen it must be conceded that they are now perfectly justified in watering down the strength of their original formula as it had already served its purpose of inveigling some puppets and politicians. Nor is there anything to distinguish the constitutions of the new parties except that Swarajists will be permitted according to the dictates of their varying mandates to be partners at will in Mr. Dadubhai's Party, swelling its ranks or some occasions and suddenly depleting it of its strength on others.

The motives of the China Bag combination are not, however, too difficult to discover. The Swarajist members are so weak in number that they have everything to gain by putting up a show of added strength in the normal course while retaining their complete freedom whenever they choose to exercise it. The Dewan Bahadur and his friends, on their part, have obvious designs of securing Swarajist votes for elections to some offices and perhaps for nomination to higher posts. In contrast with the convenient vagueness of this Party's programme, stands the clear object of the United Nationalist Party, embodied in its constitution, the third clause of which states that "it will work in the interests of the people as a whole by working the Government of India Act so as to accelerate further Reforms." That clause reflects the view of Council work held by all Nationalist members of the Bombay Council except the Swarajists. That even the Swarajists in other parts of the country are veering round to this view is shown by the support which the Congress group has given to the Independent Ministry in Madras. So far as the Bombay Council is concerned, there is hardly any other programme which the overwhelming majority of the Nationalists can follow consistently with their antecedents and their declared views. As for the Swarajists past experience of their work in the Councils should have brought home to them that the failure to modify their policy in accordance with the needs of the situation only resulted in creating division in our own ranks and in lowering the prestige of the Congress. Insistence on that policy despite experience of its inadequacy and the growing public dissatisfaction with it, will only mean obstructing the progress and prosperity of the country. We would request the Swarajist members of the Bombay Council to clear their minds of all cant and shibboleths and face the two fundamental questions: first whether they really mean to vote in favour of all beneficial resolutions, and bills whether initiated by Government, Ministers or private members, and, second, whether they intend to exercise any discrimination regarding all budget and taxation proposals of Government. We can understand their reluctance to work the Reforms if their answers to both these questions are definitely in the negative. But if they mean to answer these in the affirmative and vote on all questions in the Council according to the merits of each case, they will also be practising "co-operation" by the back door and be United Nationalists in disguise. We plead for clearer and more independent thinking on these questions of sovereign importance and for less slavishness to obsolete phrases and formulae and shrewd Swarajists may be well advised to request the Gauhati Congress to frame a practical programme of such co-ordinated section as may enable them to co-operate with all independent parties for the good of the people.

THE CONGRESS CITADEL.

The statement made by Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar to the Associated Press contains but one point of special interest and that is with reference to the prospects of a united Congress. His references to the "lunatic asylum" speech of Mr. Langford James may appear, at first sight, irrelevant in this connection. It must, however, be remembered that the more any important section of the European community makes assaults on Indian interests, the greater is the need for all Nationalists to coalesce and hit back and hit hard. There is, besides, one very intriguing feature in the speech of Mr. Langford James which seekers after unity should specially note. It is Mr. James' sudden anxiety for an immediate appointment of the Statutory Royal Commission. He shares this anxiety with many other Anglo-Indians, who till recently were adamant on the ten year limit. What is the meaning of this sudden change? Mr. James' speech leaves no room for doubt about the answer. They want to make capital of our political and communal divisions. They are anxious that the Commission should be appointed before we make up our differences and perhaps think the Commission itself may aggravate our differences, as Mr. Montagu's visit did in the past. This is all clear as broad daylight, and some Anglo Indian papers even go so far as to discourage any negotiations for unity. If we are wise, we should learn that what is a help to our opponents is a hindrance to us and should at once set about clearing the hindrance out of the way. It is distressing and humiliating to present them with a weapon to be used against us.

We share, however, Mr. Rangachariar's hope that the Gauhati Congress will go a long way in bringing about unity. The utter need for it and the many election losses which the Congress has had to sustain only because of internal divisions ought to open the eyes of over-zealous partisans. They have fortunately begun to see that neither party can singly make the least impression upon the strongly entrenched bureaucracy, however much each may think of the virtues of its own programme. Once you go into the Councils, you must recognise that numbers count. Those who do not heed this elementary fact about an institution where the fate of a resolution is decided only by the number of heads and not necessarily by the amount of brain substance in them play with the Councils, with their own programmes and alas! with people's destinies. The plight of Congressmen in the Bombay Council is a case in point. Both the Congress parties have been making efforts to make alliances. This only shows how great is the need of numerical strength in a party and how keenly that need is felt by our local Congressmen, though some of them exhibit a genuine genius for bungling. The strength of numbers can still belong to the Congress if the two Congress parties prepare themselves to give and take. We share Mr. Rangachariar's "full faith in the capacity of the President of the Congress to make the Congress once more a citadel of united nationalist forces."

ADVERTISING KARACHI.

Imperial Swadeshi is getting into full swing and Imperial papers seem to have started a wide publicity campaign to "boost" British goods. Some of the papers may be treating it as part of their normal work, but the Tory "Daily Telegraph" of London is not so altruistic. Its representative in India, Captain Price, seems to have a dual capacity. He is said to be canvassing orders for British goods and also booking space in the "Daily Telegraph's" directory of information. He approached the Karachi Port Trust and promised, for a trifle, to advertise the Karachi Port in one single issue of his paper. And for that he demanded £500. In the teeth of opposition from all the Indian members of the Trust, including Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, the European majority quietly voted that amount. The geography of India has never been a strong point of the average Britisher or a British M. P. But surely British exporters should know something of the Port of Karachi, assisted as they are by their Indian agents or customers. Where is the need of advertising the Port? The very idea is fantastic and would be incredible to those who have not known how on worse pretexts in the past Indians have been muleted of their money. And £500 for one insertion in a London paper! We do not mind Britishers patronising British goods or British papers; but, for decency's sake, they will do well to keep their hands off Indian public money. And, as the commercial traveller is abroad, it is up to the Indians to see that the above scandal is not repeated elsewhere. We may also learn a lesson from the way in which British politicians, traders, and journalists all organise their resources to preach and practise Swadeshi. We should, of course, eschew objectionable methods, even if profitable.

EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

(BY G. K. N.)

A recent telegram informed India of the zeal of His Majesty, King Amanulla Khan of Afghanistan for the spread of education in his dominions. It is remarkable that King Amanulla who has not left the territory of Afghanistan and has not had the benefit of foreign travel should be so deeply impressed with the advantages of early training abroad as to attempt to make it compulsory on his subjects. Any unbiased visitor is agreeably surprised at the progress made by this State, supposed in the European popular mind to be still in medieval darkness. I shall very briefly testify to what I have witnessed myself in Kabul, Ghazni, Kandahar and Bamiyan.

A Well-Developed Educational System.

In Kabul there are primary and higher schools where systematic education is imparted. There is a French school and there is also a German one, besides the indigenous "Habibeve". The boys take the one European language or the other optionally as the medium of superior education. I did not notice encouragement given to the acquirement of English. The Ministry of Education is in the charge of an experienced officer who knows India well. His assistants like M. Zya Humayun Gilani and M. Shiva are co-operating with Afghan officials in the enlightenment of the country. New to Swadeshism the Ala Hazrat is most keen on giving his young subjects the benefits of the three R's. I have brought with me the series of reading books current in the country. If progress is maintained commensurate with the enthusiastic aspirations of the young monarch who has inaugurated a new era, Afghanistan would perhaps take a more prominent place than many other Islamic lands as a country which appreciates female education and the careful upbringing of girls quite as efficiently as that of boys.

There are schools not only in Kandahar and in Ghazni but also in very small hamlets. I was astonished to find that even in the little village of Bamiyan, once a city of Buddhist renown, boys with slate and paper were proceeding to school on a morning much earlier than could have been expected in those very cold parts of our globe. In Khandahar while I was out visiting some of the ruins near Kohkaran at the confluence of the Helmand and the Argandab, I was pressingly invited by the head of the village school, to examine his institution and express my opinion. It was an elementary school but one could see that the boys were there under no apparent compulsion. They had a genuine desire to acquire knowledge. It reminded me of young Brahmin schoolmates of mine in Gujarat of 10 and 11. They might have appeared to those who are strangers to the hereditary Hindu traditions to cherish an almost unnatural passion for learning. That the Afghans with whom we have always if unjustly associated the notion of wild intractability should be so transformed is a concrete tribute to the marvellous personal influence of the present ruler,—a most unostentatious and capable King. It appears to me that the German method of education will proceed apace. The French efforts strike one as languid and but supinely supported.

No Denominational Schools.

One feature in the education system of Afghanistan leaps to the eyes of the impartial alien. There are no denominational schools. Mussalman and Hindu boys of whom there are thousands are educated in the same seminary. Special facilities for religious instruction, however, for the Hindus are provided. As Sardar Mahmud Beg Terzi very courteously and elaborately explained to me the new Afghanistan soared above cramping sectarianism and benumbing bigotry. If I am correctly informed the trouble of the paternal Government is not with the Mullahs, whose influence in the capital at any rate is at a vanishing point, against spending public money on the intelectual rearing of non-Muslims, but resides in the fratricidal quarrels among the Hindus themselves. The Hindu subjects of His Majesty cannot complain that the Government hesitate to appoint special spiritual and sectional instructors each for Arya Samajists, Sanatanists, and Hindus of diverse other religious creeds besides the Sikhs.

The education of the young Afghan is not confined to his own country. Every year a batch of promising students is sent out for special training to Europe. Some of these young lads returning as modern youth grow into sadder and wiser men contrasting the condition of foreign countries with their comparative backward home. They prove the most powerful lever against the surviving opposition of the declining orthodoxy. In fairness to the State it should not be omitted to mention that the Hindus are included among the number selected for education in Germany or France.

The education curriculum as I stated comprised the instruction of girls. And the educated Afghan male is rebellious against the purdah system which certainly has not disappeared but shows signs of being gradually descarded.

Contrast With Turkey.

Afghanistan in some respects affords a contrast to Turkey. Education in the latter has gone along lines which are wholly identified with European evolution. Afghanistan on the contrary admits the modernization of Europe within certain limits. It adopts the foreign mode of dress while rigidly boycotting foreign cloth. It has a State band and accepts Western military training, but the air of the music and language of the field exercise remains Persian. While Turkey has abolished the Arabic alphabet and it substituting Latin, there was some time ago a movement in Afghanistan to bring the native Pushtu idiom into prominence at the expense of the courtly Persian which is sometimes most erroneously regarded as exotic. However the attempt was not a success, most fortunately for Afghanistan, in my opinion.

According to the researches of Morgenstirne four-fifths of the population of Afghanistan speak Iranian languages. A Pushtu dictionary was ordered to be compiled but I do not think it has progressed to completion. A learned committee, the 'Majles-i-Pushtu,' was formed under the presidentship of Sirdar Mahomed Zaman Khan. Its object was to prepare a Pushtu grammar and a Pushtu-Persian dictionary comprising the necessary and newly coined technical terms. For the Afghan is not averse to neologisms any more than the Persian, in whose modern native vocabulary has entered a number of French and English strangers. The English motor cars have made the word 'puncture' a household term and I heard an Afghan express himself, with unconscious humour, that on a certain occasion his friend got "punctured" meaning to convey that he came to grief. The dictionary will contain words from all Pushtu dialects and a transcription in Roman letters. It is likely to be in four or five volumes. It may appear astonishing but it is nevertheless true that while most of the Pashais, Kafers, and Turks and very many Afghans know a little Persian. Pushtu is known comparativery to very few 'Parsivans', on of the two groups into which the inhabitants of Afghanistan are divided. If they speak Pushtu at all we have the high authority of Morgenstirne to complain that it is often of an "execrable" kind. Persian alone can be an easy and adequate vehicle of new thought and modern education in the realm of King Amanullah.

SWARAJ AND SOCIALISM.

(BY DR. NORMAN LEYS)

II.

Perhaps the worst effect of the lack of political liberty is that it prevents people from thinking about even more important things. Indeed it is impossible for them to imagine anything more important. But as soon as any country wins political independence its citizens discover that evils which they thought would vanish at the rising of the sun of liberty are as rampant as ever. They are felt to be more intolerable than before, since so long as they could be blamed on others those who suffered from them felt no responsibility. A country without political liberty is like a man with a raging toothache. He cannot even settle down to work, still less think of his higher interests. That is how India feels to-day. Her inferiority of status makes her so sore and angry that she cannot think.

Within Ten Years.

But in Ireland and Poland, for instance, people are compelled to think about religious reform and educational reform and industrial problems. The people who feel the need of these reforms, especially the poor and those who sympathise with them, demand remedies from the national leaders, and these leaders find themselves quite unprepared for the demand. Part of their difficulty of course is that while a country is lying under political subjection its national leaders have no opportunity of doing political work. They are set to do very intricate and difficult work without any training. That time will soon come in India. There is no one of intelligence in Britain who does not take it for granted that in ten years at most India will be as completely under the control of an Indian Government as Australia is. Truly patriotic Indians will prepare now for that day when India is politically free. For political liberty is only the beginning of real liberty. All free countries know that.

Poverty; the Chief Public Concern.

In all free countries, in fact, the chief

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

The Cabinet Crisis in Germany.

The decision of the Marx Cabinet in Germany to refuse to resign and leave its fate in the hands of the Reichstag will be welcomed by all the moderate elements in the very political groups which want to express their sense of dissatisfaction with the policy of a particular member of that Cabinet by moving a vote of censure against Dr. Marx and his colleagues. After his explanation the motion will probably be withdrawn. The conduct of Herr Gessler, the Minister of Defence, in not taking strong measures against the secret semi-military associations which have been tampering with the loyalty of the Reichswehr has been a matter of protest on the part not only of the Social Democrats but other parties as well. It is only the extreme Nationalists who have refused to countenance such protests. But the Social Democrats, numerically the strongest group in the Reichstag, have taken up the question recently in right earnest. One of their papers, the "Breslauer Volkswacht" published at the end of last month startling revelations about the activities of these secret societies in Silesia.

The Enemies of Chinese Nationalism.

Reuter announces practically every day the news of the strong action the Powers threaten against the Southern armies in China and the precautions they take by turning the guns of their warships on the affected areas for the protection of the life and property of their nationals. Such action and such precautions, we are told, have a salutary effect. But we are not told how far the Powers are actively combined against the Republican movement in China. That can be only gauged from the accounts published in the Continental Press and in British Labour journals. The Powers may make a show of their readiness for armed resistance, but they are powerless to stem the organisation of a general strike amongst the Chinese workers toiling for foreign firms. The workers are intensely nationalist in sympathy and the fact that the Yangtse Valley will soon be the scene of a decisive battle between the enemies of Chinese Nationalism from the North and the Cantonese armies of the South is certain to induce the labouring classes in Hangchow and Shanghai to take action on their own account in the struggle by refusing to work for foreign masters. The best thing for the Powers is to revise their policy towards the Government of Canton and to negotiate with it separately but such wisdom will probably come to them when it is too late.

A Mongrel Offspring.

Our correspondent from Mombasa mentions how the Government of Kenya are determined to adopt a policy of vexatious differential treatment towards Indians by imposing upon them an additional Poll-Tax. The fact is that they are not wanted in the Colony. The only non-Europeans who are wanted are the class of Natives who will work willingly for the European settlers on such terms as the latter may wish and may dictate to the Government to enforce through legislation. Lord Olivier analyses this attitude of the Kenya settlers in an article in the latest issue of the "New Statesman" in which he sarcastically asks the British public to note that the Governor of Kenya recently expressed "sympathy with the desperation and impatience of the White farmers." They are desperate because their views as to what is good for Natives are adversely criticised by Radical politicians in England. What the settlers want is the continuance of the "theory of Colonial development which is the modern mongrel offspring," says Lord Olivier, "of slavedom and capitalistic Imperialism." The Indian must go because he cannot fit in with this theory.

In A Dilemma.

The British Liberals are in a dilemma. The rank and file amongst them want to use for the promotion of party propaganda the income, which Mr. Lloyd George proposes to place at their disposal, from a large fund which he personally controls. He has waived every other condition now in offering this financial co-operation. By 19 votes to 14 the Liberal Administrative Committee has agreed to accept the offer. But Mr. Lloyd George stipulates for a new organisation committee to administer the funds he will place at its disposal. So in the Liberal Party they are in a fix. A strong minority wants to retain the Asquithians, but the majority, who resent the walks-out and the personal bias against Mr. Lloyd George of Mr. Vivian Phillips, Lord Grey and other members of the Asquith group, will not tolerate them on any account. The "Nation and Athenaeum" takes up the cudgels on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George and asks with withering sarcasm: "Is it reasonable to expect Mr. Lloyd George to hand over his funds unreservedly to such men?"

A Wise Decision.

Evidently the Government of Bengal have at last come to recognise that they cannot imitate the methods of the Sir George Lloyd administration in Bombay in rushing through the legislature expensive development schemes. Non-official opinion in Bengal regards the Grand Trunk Canal project which the Government of Bengal have repeatedly tried to get through their local legislature as another Back Bay. Speaking at the annual dinner of the Bengal Association of Engineers, the Hon. Mr. J. Donald, Member-in-Charge of the Department of Public Works, admitted that the chief objection of the Legislatureslay in the huge expenditure involved and in the fear that the financial success of the proposal was doubtful. He announced at the meeting the Bengal Government's decision to engage the services of an engineer of reputo "entirely independent of Government" to check the estimates in full detail and also to appoint an independent body to investigate the commercial side of the proposition. If the results of their inquiries are favourable, the Legislative Council will again be asked to consider the measure. It is a wise decision.

RESPONSIVISTS NOT TO ATTEND CONGRESS?

TO AVOID ACRIMONY AND BITTERNESS.

DESIRE FOR UNITY.

NAGPUR, December 17.

Consultations are taking place between the leaders of the Responsivists and the Congress Independents as to whether it would not be advisable for them to abstain from participating in the proceedings of the Congress at Gauhati. Of the Responsivist leaders, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. N. C. Kelkar are indisposed and as at present advised, it is understood, both have been warned against undertaking the strenuous labours involved in journeying to Gauhati and participating in the Congress proceedings. Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. M. S. Aney and Lala Lajpat Rai are said to favour abstention from the Congress for themselves personally if not for the party as a body. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is, however, credited with the view that they should all attend the Congress. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Independent Party was convened for the 19th instant at Benares but it is likely to be abandoned, owing to the inability of the members to attend at short notice.

SUGGESTION OF ABSTENTION.

A proposal has been made to the Responsivist and Congress Independent parties suggesting abstention of the party as a body from the deliberations of the Congress and favouring the issue for a joint manifesto expressing a general desire to have unity established in the Congress ranks, expressing adherence to the terms of the Sabarmati Pact and suggesting as the basis of unity either its revival or the grant of autonomy to the provinces empowering Congressmen in the provincial legislatures and similarly Congressmen in the Central legislature also, whether elected on the Congress ticket or not, to frame a programme adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the provinces and changing conditions in the Assembly.

A representative of the Free Press of India who enquired into the causes of the proposal was informed that the main idea of the Responsivist leaders was to avoid acrimony and bitterness which may prevail in the event of a clash of opinions over the Council programme especially with feelings of bitterness prevalent in influential Congress circles as a result of some of the election results. It was also urged that now the issue of what the Council programme should be had been fought in the electorates and the Responsivists and the Congress Independents were willing to co-operate with the Congress parties in the legislatures to the extent that their programme permitted, it now rested with the Congress and Congressmen returned on the Congress ticket to say how far they would reciprocate the spirit of co-operation? It would be also more appropriate, it was pointed out, for the Congress to deliberate on what modifications should be made in the Cawnpore programme in light of the election results solely guided by those who had loyally carried out the Cawnpore mandate.—Free Press.

SIKHS AND THE CONGRESS.

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

Sardar Mangal Singh, General Secretary, Central Sikh League, states that the Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council with a few exceptions have been nominated by the Congress. Their names were formally approved by the Congress. In addition to the Congress pledge the following two clauses were added by the League:—(1) I will safeguard the interests of the Sikhs according to the formula laid down by the Congress; (2) that I will do my best to remove the defects of the Gurdwara Act.—A. P.

LLOYD GEORGE'S OFFER TO LIBERAL PARTY.

FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION UNCONDITIONAL

LONDON, Dec. 15.

There was further development in the Liberal Party situation this evening when a meeting of the Liberal Administrative Committee adopted by 19 votes to 14 the report of the sub-committee favouring the acceptance of Mr. Lloyd George's offer of financial co-operation which it was announced Mr. Lloyd George has now made unconditional.—Reuter's Special.

OPPOSITION TO DEFENCE FORCE BILL

DECISION AT A NAIROBI MEETING

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Nairobi.—Following a lengthy series of letters to press and the general public opposition to the Defence Force Bill which includes compulsory service, a largely attended meeting was held at Nairobi yesterday evening which adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution opposing the entire bill and instructing members of the local Legislative Council to support the new bill on a voluntary basis.—Reuter's Special.

SITUATION IN ICHANG REPORTED SERIOUS

LONDON, Dec. 16

Hankow.—Yuantsoming, the Civil Governor of Kweichow has joined the Cantonese who are expected shortly to occupy Ichang where the situation is reported to be serious. Followers of General Yangsen who are withdrawing from Ichang are commandeering all native craft. It is feared that they will loot the native sections of the town though foreigners are not likely to be endangered.—Reuter.

AFTERMATH OF C. P. ELECTIONS.

NAGPUR, Dec. 16.

The election petition preferred by Seth Mohta against Mr. Laxminarain, M. L. C., of the Central Provinces Council was taken up by a Commission composed of Mr. Prideaux, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Rustomji Judge and Mr. Vadegaonkar retired District Judge. The petitioner is represented by Sir B. K. Bose and the case is defended by Sir Harisingh Gour. Both counsels put their case before the Commissioner and made a statement. Issues were then framed. There is also another petition by a voter. Both these petitions will again be taken up on January 19th.—A. P.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE DELEGATION.

WARM RECEPTION IN CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 16.

The Round Table Conference delegation was welcomed at the railway station by the Cabinet member Dr. Malan, the Mayor of Cape Town and hundreds of enthusiastic compatriots. An illuminated address of welcome was presented by Mr. Desai, the Secretary of the Cape British Indian Union on behalf of the Cape Town Indians expressing the prayer "Our Great Allah may bless your endeavours on our behalf and you may succeed in obtaining for our fellow countrymen here whatever may best promote their interests and redound to the glory of our beloved Motherland India."

Sir Mahomed Habibullah returned thanks for the warm reception, and said he anticipated an enjoyable stay at Cape Town. Gen. Hertzog will open the Conference tomorrow after which it will be adjourned till 20th December. Proceedings will be private, information being issued in the form of official communiques.—Reuter.

NEW TYPE OF FORGED NOTES.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16

A new type of forged notes were seized yesterday by the Calcutta police and two arrests made in this connection. It is stated that the notes seized are actually ten rupee currency notes but have been ingeniously transformed into fifty rupee notes by altering ten to fifty in figures and letters.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA-DELHI TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

CALCUTT, Dec. 16.

It is understood that direct telephone communication between Calcutta and Delhi may be opened for public use before the new year. A feature of the system is that there will be no separate line but the existing telegraphic line will be utilised for transference of telephonic messages, one line thus answering a dual purpose.

Similar communication from Calcutta to Bombay is also contemplated by the authorities.—Free Press.

PEKING SOUTHERN GOVT. AND FOREIGN POWERS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Shanghai.—According to messages from Japanese sources, the Peking Southern Government has notified, the Chinese Foreign Office that it will henceforth deal directly with Foreign Powers in all affairs within its sphere of influence.—Reuter.

The treasury state the approximate total revenue from betting taxation for the first month of its operation was three hundred twenty tousand pounds.—B. O. W.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES' OUTBURST.

WARNING BY MR. SEN GUPTA

CHANCES OF UNITY AT GAUHATI.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

In an interview with the Associated Press, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, leader of the Congress Party in Bengal Council, said that it was his opinion that having regard to the strength of his own Party and the return of a number of members who did not belong to his Party but were opposed to the revival of dyarchy, it would be most difficult in Bengal to form a ministry when the Council met.

Asked whether there was any likelihood of a change of policy at Gauhati, Mr. Sen-Gupta said we are bound by the pledge on which we sought election and until the Congress at Gauhati alters, in any respect, the resolution adopted at Cawnpore, last year, will bind us and will be strictly followed by us in Bengal.

A PERSONNAL VIEW.

Personally to me it seems impossible to even entertain the proposal of acceptance of a Ministry and the consequent revival of dyarchy in Bengal. Having regard to continued detention, for over two years without trial, of a large number of public men, and, secondly, having regard to fact that there has been no response of any kind on the part of Government, in the direction of the change of Constitution not only has there been no indication of any relaxation of policy pursued by Government with reference to the two matters mentioned, but, on the contrary, we have the European Association, through its President, expressing their views which clearly make it impossible for any honourable Indian to think of any change of policy. The people of India do not differentiate, and, in my opinion quite rightly, between the official and non-official Europeans in India.

Lord Lytton pleaded only the other night for mutual trust between the people of India and England. By way of answer, a flat no has now been given by the President of the European Association in the presence and without any protest of Their Excellencies Governor of Bengal and the Viceroy of India. The European Association desires free fight to finish. Is it any wonder that the Indian regards all this talk of co-operation as a huge farce? I would have taken the notice of Mr. Langford James' speech or the sentiment underlying it, but for the fact that he spoke as President of the European Association in Bengal.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

I feel it is my duty as a member of the Indian National Congress, as a leader of the Swaraj Party of Bengal, and also as Mayor of the City of Calcutta, to sound a note of warning. I say with all the emphasis that I can command and the full sense of responsibility that if Mr. Langford James and his compatriots continue making speeches of the style of which we had a specimen, last Tuesday night, it would not be long before the challenge of the European community was taken up by the people of India. The elementary fact which should not be overlooked by the Europeans in India is that they total at the outside two and a half or 3 lakhs and a half. A million men sufficiently desperate would be more than enough to give them such trouble as to make them realise their singularly precarious position in this country.

The Congress is pledged to non-violence, and its members are sincerely anxious that the struggle for Swaraj should be carried on on non-violent lines. It pains me to think that our efforts should be frustrated by gentlemen of the ilk of Mr. Langford James and his friends against such outbursts as we have witnessed lately. The mills of Providence grind slowly but they grind exceedingly small. The events in China ought to be an eye-opener to the more sanguinary section of the European community.

UNITY AT GAUHATI.

Asked whether there was any chance of the unity of all political parties at Gauhati, Mr. Sen-Gupta said: "Certainly every effort would be made to unite all parties, but not for the purpose of surrendering the position to the bureaucracy, but for the purpose of strengthening opposition to Government."

NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION

EX M. L. A'S VIEWS ON CONGRESS POLICY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

"Irritants like the speech of Mr. Langford James at the European Association dinner, should not obscure our judgment. We have to face the practicalities of the situation in a manly way and I earnestly hope that under the guidance of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar the Gauhati Congress will lay down no hard and fast rules for adoption by the popular representatives in the legislatures." In this strain Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar who was Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly made a statement to the Associated Press representative.

Referring to the position resulting from the elections and prospects of deliberations of the Gauhati Congress Mr. Rangachariar said that under the presidency of his friend Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar he hoped the door would be opened for a union of all the nationalist forces. One main reason, which induced him not to contest the election with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was to see him returned to the Assembly, for he had entire confidence in the latter's nationalist outlook and judgment and in his capacity to bring together the nationalist forces of Madras. Mr. Rangachariar regarded the coming three years as important stage in the political development of India because this period comes just before the enquiry by Statutory Commission and he deplored the divisions in the nationalist forces. He said, "we can ill-afford to ignore the advent of the commission one cannot be struck with the strong division that has taken place in the Congress ranks themselves and no wise man can fail to take notice of this fact in guiding the deliberations of the great national movement. The policy of obstruction is not an end in itself. No politician will hesitate to resort to obstruction if circumstances demand it. But what I object to is the determination of policy of obstruction beforehand in any event, and under any circumstances or to lay down as a policy to be adopted throughout the country."—A.P.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

BRITAIN REFUSES HELP

SIR LALUBHAI ON LLOYD'S EXAMINATION

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who returned from England by s.s. "Rampura" yesterday interviewed by the Representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" about the impressions of his visit to Europe, made the following statement:

"My impressions can only be of a very general character especially because I had kept aloof from politics as I had gone there on behalf of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to place orders for new boats. Moreover, I did not find time to move about in the country. My work took me to Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The sight of the vast demolition in the business centre of Dublin, first during the Irishman's fight for Home Rule and then during the interneeine fights is a very depressing one. Indian conditions were some years back comparable to those prevalent in Ireland and the first impression that I had was about the suffering India will have to go through if she wants to fight for Home Rule. When I was in Dublin, I saw attempts being made to repair the damage done and some days back I was pleased to see that the work of reparation was completed in the most important parts of the city. I took advantage of this visit to Dublin to see the Plunket House. It may interest your readers to know that the present Secretary of this Plunket House is George Russell, the well-known Irish Nationalist and poet, known to the reading public as 'A.E.' I had a letter of introduction to him from the High Commissioner of Ireland in London, Mr. James McNeill, an old I. C. S. of Bombay whom I had known years back as a very sympathetic Registrar of the Co-operative Societies. The Plunket House is practically in a moribund condition owing to the creameries affiliated to it having been destroyed during the last Civil Wars. The present Minister of Agriculture has recognised the necessity of giving State support to the House and attempts are being made to revivify the same. I had heard of Mr. Russell as a mystic but I had not realised till I met him how much he understood and how much he assimilated for the use in his daily life the searchings of the Upanishads, Bhagvatgita, and Patangalis and Yoga Sutra. He is a real Yogi in the sense outlined by Shree Krishna in his Bhagvatgita. If we had more men of his type in this country, who not only talk but practice action in inaction, India would be a far more spiritualised country than she is at present.

At Liverpool I was called to see what Lord Liverhulme has done for the workers of his factory. Some of the mills in India have been carrying on social welfare work for these men. Binny's Mills in the Madras Presidency, Sholapur Mills in our own Presidency and the Empress Mill at Nagpur are, perhaps, the best of their kind in India. But even these mills have to learn a good deal from Sun Light Soap Factory's Garden Cities.

Owing to the coal strike I found that more than sixty per cent. of the ship yards were idle and in others the work had to be slowed down on account of low production and supply of steel. Sir Lalubhai said that he has placed orders on behalf of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company for three ships of about 22,0000 deadweight tonnage.

HELP TO INDIAN SHIPPING REFUSED.

Asked about his interview with the Reuter that was cabled to this country, Sir Lalubhai said that he had not actually given any interview but he gave a brief statement to one of his friends about his unsuccessful efforts to persuade the British Trading Facilities Committee to give financial help to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company for building ships. The friend must have given the information to the Reuter's office. "On political grounds", said Sir Lalubhai, "I appealed to the British Trading Facilities Committee that if they gave assistance to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company it would prove that the British Government are anxious to help Indian shipping."

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas visited Geneva and saw the work of the League of Nations. If India was paying her share of expenses to the League she had a right to have her own representatives and there was no reason why she should not have a special delegate of her own at Geneva just as Canada and Ireland had. The most important work done at Geneva was that of the International Labour Office. There he said India must be represented by an Indian delegate as Indian conditions were not well understood by the officials there. Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the Labour Office, is himself a co-operator and much attention is being recently given to the Co-operative movement and a special branch looking after that movement was

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M. C. C. OUT FOR 362.

INDIANS SCORE 208 FOR 5.

FINE FIRST WICKET STAND.

VISITORS' SPLENDID FIELDING.

Gilligan and the Maharaja of Patiala resumed the game on Friday. The Maharaja was held in the slips by Godambe after only single had been scored. Gilligan also showed the same fate when the score had reached 302. By 12 o'clock, the M. C. C. innings were closed for 362 runs.

Soon after the All-India Eleven went in to bat. They started well, and at lunch time the score was 44 without loss.

On resumption after lunch the pair continued to play bright cricket, and till it had scored a century that separation was effected, Wazir Ali being run out when he was well set and had made 48. After the first wicket fall when the board read exactly 100 the Indians experienced disasters. 108 more runs were added and four more wickets fell. Navle played in fine style and was dismissed when he had made 78 by a fine catch brought off by Parsons. When stumps were drawn the score was, as stated above, 208 for 5 wickets.

WILL INDIANS EQUAL M. C. C'S TOTAL?

Yesterday's cricket was not devoid of interest and in a measure atoned for the previous day's rather slow play. Large though the crowd was in the morning, numbers increased to such an extent that crowds of enthusiasts could be seen gathered in front of most of the tents, quite content to spend hours in the burning sunshine. Ladies stationed themselves in front of every entrance and sold souvenirs in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. None escaped, and the fund must have benefited substantially. It was a praiseworthy effort on the part of all those who kindly undertook to help.

Gilligan and His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala continued the innings in the morning, but in a shrot time they fell victims to Ramji who is a veritable terror to anything that stands before the wickets. In attempting to play into the slips they were both held by Godambe, who completed his hat trick by catching a third before the innings came to a close. Boyes and Geary made a good ninth wicket partnership which put on 40 runs in a short time. Mercer replaced Geary and the last pair added 20 runs, Boyes being unbeaten at the end. The innings came to an end at noon.

Wazir Ali and Navle opened the batting for the All-India team in great style. Neither showed any nervousness, and standing up to the attack in confident manner they began scoring well from the very beginning. The lunch interval found them together and, continuing afterwards, they convied the score to 100 before they were separated, Brown being responsible for a smart piece of work. It had been a great partnership and represented the best which had been put up against the visitors. Wazir Ali had given a fine display of placed shots and he was distinctly unfortunate to be dismissed when just short of his half century. Colah was next man in, but after 20 runs had been added he was dismissed by a great catch by Wyatt, who, diving for the ball, managed to hold it when a few inches off the ground. Jai and Naidu were dismissed by Brown who stumped them. Brown was at his best. With deadly precision he got every ball into his gloves and in stumping his two victims he took the ball on the leg side. Navle's career came to an end when Parsons held him in slips. For three hours and a half the little wicket-keeper had faced the bowling, and the one mistake he had made did not in any way mar his display. Most of his runs had been scored behind the wicket, his late-cuts being well-timed and spectacular. Despite the fact that three fielders were waiting for him on the leg side he somehow managed to steer the ball through them. Navle had played a steady and invaluable innings. Naidu appeared too restrained at the beginning but when he let himself go he chose the wrong ones to hit. Deodhar and Nazir Ali were together when stumps were drawn for the day the score standing at 208 for 5 wickets. The M. C. C. fielding was splendid throughout, every drive being chased with great keeness.

On Friday morning Gilligan and the Maharaja of Patiala continued the innings, the former facing the bowling of Ramji who opened from the Police Court end. After a single had been scored the Maharaja was held in slips by Godambe (281—7—20). The next man in was Geary. The skipper brought round Jamsedji to the leg-boundary and followed this with a single. Geary drove the slow bowler to the off for four, and the skipper obtained a single off Ramji. Three singles and a four by Gilligan caused 300 to appear. He did not stay much longer, however, for in playing a rising ball from the fast bowler he was held in slips by Godambe (302—8—26.) Boyes began confidently and attacked the bowling with a will. The runs came in faster, and when Godambe replaced Jamsedji at the pavilion end Boyes hoisted 320 by hooking the first ball to the leg boundary. Nazir Ali had been bowling at the end and after a series of singles had been scored Boyes drove him straight to the screen for four. At the other end Geary smacked Godambe to the off boundary. Following a no-ball Geary scored a single and then Boyes narrowly escaped being run out. Geary lifted the fast bowler to leg when Jai misjudged the catch and allowed four runs. A pretty late cut off Godambe brought Boyes a couple of runs but in the next over he lost Geary who was bowled by Nazir Ali, the ball going off his hat into the wicket (342—9—23). Mercer was last man in. Boyes took a single and Mercer opened his account with a hook to the leg boundary. Naidu replaced Godambe and Boyes hoisted 350 by turning him to the leg boundary. Another leg stroke gave him two runs and he finished off the over with a four to the square boundary. Mercer hit Nazir Ali to the off boundary but in touching a bumping one he was held in slips by Godambe (362—10—9). The innings had lasted about six hours.

ALL INDIA BATS

A CONFIDENT START

Soon after twelve o'clock Wazir Ali and Navle came out to begin the All-India innings. Geary was entrusted with the attacks from the Bori Bunder end. After Wazir Ali had played the first ball to leg for a single, Navle hit a fine four to the same place in the same over. From the other end Mercer sent down a maiden over to Wazir Ali, Navle glanced Geary for a couple, Eckersley stopping the ball in fine style just under the line. Navle socore da single off Mercer and Wazir Ali hoisted the first decade by placing the same bowler to the on-boundary with an effortless stroke. A stroke to leg brought him a brace and the last ball was sent to the long-off boundary with a stinging drive. A bye at the other end caused 20 to appear. Mercer conceded a single to Navle and Wazir Ali glanced the other bowler for the same. A bye realised one run in the latter over. The batting had sobered down considerably at this stage and both batsmen appeared intent on settling down. Wazir Ali took a single off Mercer, the rest of the over being unproductive. Geary sent down a maiden over to him from the other end. At 24 Astill replaced Mercer and Navle late cut the first ball to the boundary and crossed over to the other end with a single. Gilligan came on to bowl in place of Geary and Navle hoisted 30 by dispatching the last ball to the leg boundary. Wazir Ali glanced Astill for a single and Navle executed a perfect late cut for four. A couple of singles off Gilligan caused 10 to appear. Wazir Ali drove Gilligan for a four to the screen and the lunch interval arrived with the score reading 44 without loss.

A SPLENDID PARTNERSHIP.

Resuming after lunch Navle faced Geary who began bowling at the pavilion end. During the lunch interval the crowd had strewn the ground with rubbish and after a ball had been bowled there was a short cessation of play to allow an army of ground boys to clear the place. Four runs were obtained off a bye and Wazir Ali hoisted 50 by pulling Mercer to leg. Before the end of the over he repeated the stroke for a like number. Navle, after allowing a fast one from Geary to roll to the screen, smacked him into the gully for a single and his colleague obtained another. Wazir Ali placed Mercer nicely to mid-on for a single, and at the other end executed a fine stroke to leg which produced three runs. Both men were playing good confident cricket and it was a treat to watch the strokes. Wazir Ali glanced Mercer for a single, and Navle directed the ball swiftly to the leg boundary. An overthrow gave Navle a couple in the same over. Wazir Ali glanced Geary for two and one successively. Gilligan came on at the north end and bowled a maiden over to Wazir Ali, Geary doing the same at the other end. Wazir Ali drove Gilligan for a single and then Navle played his first weak stroke when he lifted the ball over the

(Continued on next page.)

NEWSPAPER COMBINES

A SINISTER DEVELOPMENT

WORKING JOURNALISTS ALARMED.

The "Pioneer" publishes the following special cable dated London, December 11:—

The question of "newspaper amalgamations and the working journalist" was discussed at a large and representative meeting of journalists in London, under the presidency of Sir Robert Bruce, of "The Glasgow Herald," and President of the Institute of Journalists. He said he did not conceive of amalgamations and organisations for mass production of the methods of influencing opinion and controlling news as in the same category as a huge commercial and industrial amalgamation, and expressed the opinion that sooner or later, if this sinister development continued, there would be a clash between its power and the power of constitutional authority.

A resolution moved by Mr. Peaker, ex-President of the Institute, and seconded by Mr St. John Ervine, was unanimously adopted expressing grave concern at the modern tendency towards monopolistic control of newspapers, believing it to be inimical to the real freedom of the Press and a menace to the livelihood of the independent working journalist.

The resolution further expressed the opinion that when the services of journalists are dispensed with, they should at least be entitled to notice or salary in lieu thereof, proportionate to the length of service.

The Chairman announced that it was intended to carry the resolution to the farthest possible limit.

INDIAN SHIPPING

(Continued from previous page).

being conducted under the direction of Dr. Fouquet.

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

Another thing that interested Sir Lalubhai was the Institute of Agriculture in Rome, founded by David Lubin about whom Mr. H. G. Wells says that "if we had more men with as high ideals and great energy, as he, the world would be better than what it was. Mr. Lubin had appealed to all the Continental Governments but nobody supported him until King Victor Emanuel took up the idea in 1905 and the Institution of Agriculture was founded at Rome. India pays 8 units of expenditure for that institution but has no direct representation. What little representation she had was through British delegation. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas said that India should have direct representation.

BACK BAY INQUIRY.

Asked whether he attended the enquiry of the Bombay Reclamation Committee Sir Lalubhai said:

"I attended two meetings when Sir Henry Lawrence and Lord Lloyd were examined. These two knew the conditions of Bombay better than the members of the Committee and it looked as if they were themselves lecturing and asking questions to them instead of being themselves cross-examined. On one point, however, the Chairman of the Committee was able to get Lord Lloyd to acknowledge that the Secretary of State had spoken to him more about the general housing conditions of Bombay than about the need of Back Bay Reclamation as Lord Lloyd sought to make out in his evidence. If men like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and others who knew the conditions of the city had been appointed to the Committee they would have been able to cross-examine Lord Lloyd more effectively than the members of this Committee could."

Sir Lalubhai felt that the next instalment of Reforms would not be such as would satisfy the Indian demand. His belief was confirmed by the speech of Lord Birkenhead made at Gower Street. In the course of the speech he referred to the "not too remote a time" when India would be a self-governing country. When some Indian students laughed at this, Lord Birkenhead said that he did not mean a very remote time but at the same time he would remind Indians that the English had taken several centuries from the days Simon de Monfort to attain the present state of political freedom.

Sir Lalubhai said that he attended some debates in the House of Commons but he was not impressed by them. The debates on India especially were very disappointing. He thought that the debates in Indian Legislatures were as good as the debates in the Commons, if not better.

ACID STOMACH CAUSES ULCERS.

If you have dyspepsia, beware of stomach ulcers, which often result from a chronic inflamed or irritated condition of the stomach lining. That's why you should be careful of the dyspepsia remedy you use. One which merely stops the pain is not enough. It is most important that the stomach lining itself be healed and protected. To get quickest relief from dyspepsia—to neutralize instantly that dangerous food-fermenting, gas-forming acid—take a little pure harmless 'Bisurated' Magnesia. It will stop the pain at once, and is the one remedy which soothes, heals, and protects the acid-inflamed stomach lining. Play safe. Guard against chronic stomach trouble by using 'Bisurated' Magnesia. All chemists sell it in either powder or tablet form, so get a package to-day and enjoy your food without fear of pain and distress to follow.

M. C. C. OUT FOR 362.

(Continued from previous page).

bowler's head, Gilligan failing to hold it. With a single Wazir Ali crossed over to face Astill who replaced Geary at the pavilion end. Astill bowled a maidien over and Gilligan conceded two runs to Wazir Ali. At 88 Boyes came on to bowl in place of Gilligan his first over resulting in a maiden. Navle had a narrow escape from being run out by Brown the overthrow giving him a second run.

WAZIR ALI RUN-OUT.

A big drive by Wazir Ali off Boyes resulted in a single and Navle swung him to leg for four. Another drive to the long boundary off Astill was well chased by Wyatt who allowed only three runs. Wazir Ali hoisted the first century with a driver for a single but in attempting a risky run Brown broke his wicket with a backward throne (100—1—48). The retiring batsman had played an excellent innings lasting a hundred minutes, and had helped in forming a first wicket partnership which was the highest against the M. C. C. Colah succeeded him and played out the over.

A WONDERFUL CATCH.

Navle passed his half century with a trio off Wyatt who was bowling from the South end and then lifted Boyes for another three. Colah drove Wyatt for a single and an overthrow gave him another four runs. A red hot drive by Colah was well fielded by the Maharaja who earned hearty applause but in the same over Colah was dismissed by a brilliant catch. The batsman turned Boyes to leg but Wyatt dived and held the ball just before it reached the ground (120—2—8). Jai took his place at the crease and played out the over. Runs came slowly in singles until Jai sent the left hander to the mid-on boundary with a cross bat. With a single he crossed to the other side where he drove Wyatt for another single. A square cut realised a brace and then each scored a single. Geary relieved the left hander and Jai fate cut him prettily to the boundary. In the same over, however, when playing forward to a fast one, Jai was smartly stumped by Brown who took the ball on the leg side (135—3—14). Naidu poened his account with a single off Wyatt and then played out a maiden over from Geary. Navle raised his own score to 60 by driving Wyatt to the boundary post mid-off. Naidu snicked Wyatt for a brace and played out the rest of the over quietly. The tea interval was taken when the score stood at 145 for 3 wickets.

WICKETS FALL.

Naidu obtained four runs with a lucky snick off Wyatt and Navle played out a maiden over from Geary. A bye for four runs caused 150 to appear, and Naidu greeted this with a pretty leg glide for four. Navle put Geary into the gully for a single and Naidu snicked him to leg for the same number. Astill came on at the pavilion end in place of Wyatt and Naidu hoisted 160 with a brace to leg. Another leg stroke also realised two runs. Navle turned Geary to leg for a single and Naidu smothered a yorker. A hook to leg by Navle resulted in three runs and then Naidu lifted the ball to leg where Eckersley made a fine attempt to hold it. In trying to hit Astill out of the ground Naidu missed the ball and was stumped by Brown (169-4-18). Deodhar succeeded him and opened his account with a single off Astill. Navle hooked Astill to leg for a couple. Boyes relieved Geary and Deodhar had a life at the hands of Astill, who missed an easy one in slips. Navle hoisted 180 by driving Boyes to the screen, but in the same over he was held in slips by Parsons (180—5—74). Navle's innings had lasted three hours and a half and in this time he had hit eight fours. Nazir Ali opened his account with a glance for two and Deodhar obtained a single off Astill. Boyes conceded two runs in his next over and Nazir Ali snicked Astill for a single. The play was very dull and neither batsman showed any enterprise. A drive for a single by Nazir Ali caused 190 to be hoisted. Deodhar hooked Astill for three and Nazir Ali brought off the best drive of the day when he sent Boyces to the off-boundary. Deodhar played out a maiden over from Astill and then Gilligan came on to bowl in place of Boyes, his first over resulting in a maiden. After Astill had sent down a maiden, Nazir Ali hoisted the second century with an off-drive to the boundary and pulled the next ball for four. The next ball realised a single and then Gilligan bowled a no-ball. The final score was 208 runs for 5 wickets.

M. C. C.

A. Sandham, c. Col Mistry, b. Ramji	26
G. Brown, c. Deodhar, b Nazir Ali	43
R.E.S.Wyatt, l.b.w. Naidu	83
W.E.Astill, c.Naidu, b.Nazir Ali	6
J. H. Parsons, c.Navle, b.Wazir Ali	53
P.T. Eckersley, c.Jamsedji, b Naidu	11
H. H. Maharaja of Patialia, c. Godambe, b. Ramji	20
A. E. R. Gilligan, c. Godambe, b. Ramji	26
G. Geary, b. Nazir Ali	23
G. S. Boyes, not out	32
J. Mercer, c. Godambe, b. Nazir Ali	9
Extras	20
Total	362

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nazir Ali	40.4	10	114	4
Godambe	20	3	59	0
Ramji	19	2	42	3
Jamsedji	24	4	63	0
Naidu	14	1	42	2
Wazir Ali	7	2	17	1

ALL-INDIA INDIANS.

Wazir Ali, run out	48
J. G. Navle, c. Parsons, b. Boyes	74
S. H. Colah, c. Wyatt, b. Boyes	8
L. P. Jai, st. Brown, b. Geery	14
C. K. Naidu, st. Brown, b. Astill	18
D. B. Deodhar, batting	12
Nazir Ali, batting	18
Extras	16
Total (for 5 wickets)	208

M. C. C. PLAYER TO CONTINUE TOUR

Major Chichester-Constable will continue his tour with the M.C.C. Team and not proceed to England on Saturday.

UNITED NATIONALISTS' PARTY.

MR LALJI ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

The adjourned meeting of the members invited by Mr. Lalji Naranji met in his Office at 8-30 a.m. on Friday 7. Members attended, several of the others who had to leave yesterday having expressed their agreement with the general principles or authorised some of those present to accept any decisions arrived at on their behalf. The constitution was discussed and adotped with some modifications. The objects of the party were made more definite in view of the fact that the Swarajists had made their position clear at Thursday's meeting. The following members have formally expressed their consent to join the United Nationalist Party today and several others are expetced to join.

(1) Mr. Lalji Naranji (2) Mr. R. P. Paranjpaye (3) Mr. G. B. Pradhan (4) Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (5) Mr. L. M. Deshpande (6) Mr. N. R. Gunjal (7) Dr M. D. D. Gilder (8) Mr. H. B. Pataskar (9) Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (10) Mr. V. A. Surve (11) Mr. B. R. Nanal (12) Mr. Natvarlal G. Mujumdar (13) Sardar G. N. Mujumdar 14. Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Provl).

It was agreed to circulate the constitution as adopted to all the elected members for their information. A draft programme of work to be done by the party was also placed before the meeting and it was decided to circulate it to all members for their opinion and criticism.

The constitution as adopted is as follows:

The party will be called the United Nationalist Party.

It will work in the interests of the people as a whole by working the Government of India Act so as to accelerate further reforms especially in view of the impending statutory commission and will pay special attention to the uplift of the masses and not attack any exaggerated importance to communal, territorial or other divisions among the people. These it will aim at minimising as much as possible.

The party will oppose and join with other groups in the council in strenuously opposing any measures which, in the opinion of the party, are against public interests.

The party will be prepared to co-operate with other groups in supporting measures on which there is mutual agreement.

The party will admit as associates those members of the Council who are generally in agreement with the principles of the party and wish to work in co-operation with it. Notices of meetings will be sent to them and they will be allowed to take part in the discussions but not to vote.

Every members shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 in advance and an associate a fee of Rs. 25.

The members of the party will meet every day during the Council session before the meeting of the Council and may transact business at other times generally by correspondence or in special cases at meetings convened for the purposes.

The members of the party will be expected to vote together according to the lines settled at the meeting and in exceptional circumstances when there is no time for a meeting as the leader of the party directs. The decision of the party will be binding only if two thirds of the members present in a meeting are in favour of making any matter a party question.

The leader of the party may in special circumstances give leave to a member to vote according to his own independent judgment.

No question will be made a party question which in the opinion of one of the members present at a meeting is a communal question.

Every member of the party who sends a notice of a question resolution, or bill to the Council Secretary shall send a copy of it to the Secretary of the party who will immediately place it before the leader.

The party will elect its leader at the first meeting before the first session begins. In the meantime a party provisionally appoints Mr. Lalji Naranji as its leader and Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale as Secretary to carry on the current business till the Council meets. There will also be elected a Deputy Leader and a whip who shall act as its Secretary.

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK."

MR. UPSON RESIGNS EDITORSHIP.

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

Mr. D. G. Upson, who has resigned the Editorship of the "Muslim Outlook", owing to serious difference of opinion with the Proprietor of the paper has issued the following statement:

"I wish entirely to dissociate myself and popular Muslim opinion from the statements expressed in the first portion of the leading article which appeared in the last issue of the "Muslim Outlook." The article was given to the press by the Proprietor and it was given to the Proprietor by a prominent Muslim supporter of Sir Fazli Hussein (Revenue Member of the Government). In my opinion, Sir Fazli Hussein's present policy is selfish and entirely contrary to the best interests of the Muslims and I consider that his attempts to prevent men like Sir Mohomed Iqbal from being Ministers or attaining to power in the Council should be denounced by all Muslims. I also hold that as an Executive Councillor, holding a high office under the Government, Sir Fazli Hussein has no business to interfere in party politics of the Punjab and that Sir Malcolm Hailey would be quite justified in forbidding his Executive Councillor to indulge in any wirepulling."

Mr. D. G. Upson, it is understood, will soon take charge of the "Observer" which has been newly started here, and convert it into a daily.—F. P.

MILITARY REVOLT IN SOUTH PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Dec. 16

Lisbon.—It is reported that a military revolt has broken out in South Portugal and that the Government has sent out troops to deal with the rebels.—Reuter.

COL MISTRY 150?

"A CRICKET FORECAST"
"ATTA-BOY" 1926
WHATEVER THE M.C.C. SCORE MATTERS LITTLE. WE ARE ANXIOUS AS TO HOW THE "ALL INDIA" TEAM WILL FARE. NOW THERE IS Col. MISTRY HE SHOULD MAKE AT LEAST 150
THEN S.H.COLAH COULD EASILY MAKE ABOUT 200 AND
LET L.P.JAI COMPILE A CENTURY AND
L. RAMJI SHOULD WITH A LITTLE CAUTIOUS BATTING MAKE THE BALANCE AND DECLARE
REALLY THERE IS NO NEED FOR THE REST OF THE TEAM

SWARAJ AND SOCIALISM

(Continued from page 8.)

public concern is poverty. The reason is obvious. People are miserable because of all sorts of evils, many of them because they act selfishly or unjustly to their neighbours or relations, or because these act wrongly to them, and many others are miserable because of disease. But among all the causes of human unhappiness poverty is in our time the one that many feel ought easiest to be cured. By poverty is meant, not the giving up of wealth for some noble purpose. There are many people in Europe as well as in Asia, who deliberately choose a way of life that leaves them poor, in the sense that they might by pursuing their own advantage like others have become twice or ten times as rich as they are. But the man who is so poor that his children have to go hungry to bed—and there are many who do in Europe as well as in Asia—is not living a noble life himself, nor is he helping the others to do so. Nor is poverty admirable if a man has no money to get his wife cured of consumption, or if he wishes to learn the wisdom that lies in books, he cannot buy them. Poverty of that sort, which makes it impossible to relieve sufferings and loss which only wealth can relieve, is not a virtue but a disease. So long as the life of our souls is inseparable from the life of our bodies, some wealth for the support of our bodies will be necessary to the health of our souls.

A Remediable Evil.

In former times, though everyone saw that poverty was a great evil, no one thought of it as a remediable evil. Only in recent centuries has it become possible to enjoy wealth without doing something in return. And it was possible to argue both that if a man was very poor it was his own fault for being lazy or drunken and also that the wealth of the rich was too small in the aggregate to provide any real relief to the poor. Such arguments are impossible now. There are over a million men in Britain who simply cannot get work at all. And economists tell us that at least two-fifths of the wealth annually produced in Britain goes in rent and profit and interest to people who do nothing in return for what they get. Also it is known that scientific discoveries and inventions have made it possible to produce at least five times as much wealth with the same exertion, as compared with a hundred years ago. Yet the workers at any rate are nothing like five times as wealthy. Instead we in Europe are faced with a perfectly ridiculous situation. Millions are in the greatest need of boots and clothing and houses. And there are millions of people who are ready to make these things. But they are not allowed to. Factories and brick fields are closed. And if one asks why, the only reason one can get is that if the owners of these factories opened them they would get no profit, or a less profit that they can get by leaving their money in a bank. More and more people in Europe are coming to believe that such a situation as has been described is not only unreasonable, but ridiculous, and not only ridiculous, but wicked. For it is obviously no longer true that the poverty of the poor is their fault. Nearly always it is the people who work hardest who get the least, and nearly always it is the richest people who do least work.

Socialism: The Only Remedy.

Now it is simply a fact that all the people who search for a remedy for the modern sort of poverty, this poverty that goes on in a society that has all the tools for making twice the wealth that is being produced—it is a fact that all such people find the only remedy to be Socialism. They often wish they could find a better remedy. But the fact simply is that there is no other to be discovered. In Continental Europe Karl Marx is regarded as the great prophet of Socialism. He was a real prophet in the sense that he predicted much that has come to pass since his death. He was also a profound thinker, who dug deeply into the evils of the civilization of his time, and he has a noble anger against injustice and a vast sympathy with these millions of the poor whose very poverty and ignorance makes it impossible for them unaided to escape from their miseries. But he was sometimes mistaken. And we in Britain think he was wrong in thinking that the poor could escape from the tyranny of the rich only by fighting them.

A Great Prophet.

Our great prophet is Keir Hardie, who had faith in India when Indians had scarcely begun to have faith in themselves, and who suffered for India's sake. He founded the Independent Labour Party, which still lives to carry out Hardie's aims. The chief of these aims was that industry be organised as a service, that man should, for example, make boots for the same reason as a wife cooks food for her husband and children, because they need it and she wishes to supply their needs. This change in the organisation of industry he believed, could not be brought about by violence, but only by people coming more and more to see that their own best good was to be reached by giving the best service they could to their fellows, not by getting the greatest wealth and the most service from their fellows. He thought indeed that the problem of wealth was as great, if that be possible, as the problem of poverty, and many of us think so still, since we feel it to be wicked to take from the world more than we give it, and shameful to enjoy comforts that we got at the price of other men's sufferings. He was in fact a deeply religious man, who was influenced less by the books of Marx than by the New Testament, that book which the churches so often ignore. He was not a great thinker. The Webbs and others have done work that he could not do showing how to apply his ideas to the complicated problems of industry. And when we begin to apply them we shall find that a great many difficulties remain to be solved.

The Wrong Sort of Socialism.

A dragon so great and so experienced as Mammon cannot be killed at one stroke. And that is what we are trying to do. In Russia they followed Marx's plan, and while we British Socialists hope to find much to learn from the experience of Russia, we think that a Socialism which is bought by selling liberty is not true Socialism at all. We British Socialist greatly hope that in India too many who love their country will look beyond the troubles of the moment to the real problem of society. We all believe in Swaraj. But we are certain that when India gets Swaraj she will find that she has still to face the evils that make human life so unhappy and yet are remediable. And, if you will forgive us for saying so, we are sometimes disappointed that when Indian politicians have opportunity to help the poor they do not do so.

Work for Liberty For All.

Thus when the India steel industry was given protection Indian legislators voted against proposals for insuring a better life for the workers in that industry. What we hope to see, and see soon, is a strong party in India that stands for the poor, for the millions of workers, both in the villages and in the cities, who are too ignorant to be given any share at present in the control of India's destiny. We know that you have half a dozen or even more parties in India already. But we think it absurd to call them different parties. Their differences are not political at all, since they all have the same aim—self-government. The party we hope to see growing in India would have a different aim altogether. It would differ from these other parties by regarding the interest of the poorest man in India as being as important as the interest of the richest, by believing in liberty for all, and by working for the liberation of their country, not only from the foreign conqueror, but also from those far more cruel tyrants, Ignorance and Poverty.

THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

BENGAL'S UNITED PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

At a well-attended meeting presided over by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, a resolution was passed recording the emphatic protest of the citizens of Calcutta against the determined attitude of the Government of India to adopt the 18 pence ratio despite unanimous Indian opinion. Sir P. C. Roy and Sir Victor Sassoon next addressed the meeting

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech, Sir Victor Sasson said: Had Sir Purshotamdas' bill been accepted by Government it would have stabilised the ratio at one shilling four pence gold before the exchange had reached that figure. He pointed out how the agriculturist suffered both ways as he was debarred from getting more rupees for his produce, when the world prices rose because of the rising exchange and was told to ponder over the advantages of stable prices, whereas when the world prices dropped he received less rupees as the exchange was high. He was then told to appreciate teh benefits of the Stable rupee. If stability was the only factor, why did not British Government stabilise sterling at four dollor or less instead of making Great Britain undergo painful consequences of deflation till the prewar parity had been reached? If an appreciated ratio was an advantage to India why was it not also an advantage to England? Why did not Great Britain even now raise the pound sterling to six or seven dollars which would mean that fewer pounds would be required to pay capital and interest of debt to the United States and cheapen the price of imports to British consumers. Sir Victor Sassoon asserted that appreciation was not resorted to because of the harm which would be done to industries through appreciation of exchange causing more damage than good. He emphasised the moral responsibility of Sir Basil, who was aware of this fact in allowing hearers admittedly ignorant of currency matters to go away with false impressions because of the half truths to which he gave utterance. Sir Victor Sassoon then said an European broker of his acquintance who had assumed that a higher ratio was beneficial to him personally because of his home remittances was persuaded to adjust his last year's trade figures to one shilling four prence exchange and then found that with that raito not only would his net benefit have been 16 per cent more than it actually was under 1sh 6d but that Government would have received over 17 percent more in income tax from his firm.

Continuing Sir Victor Sassoon said his family interest benefited by the higher ratio and return to 1sh 4d rate would mean definite immediate financial loss to be counterbalanced only by problematical gain in future in respect of their industrial and commercial interest. He considered, however that in view of the fact that his family had made a large portion of their fortune in India it was only right and fair that true facts shall be placed before the public.—Free Press.

CURRENCY BEAGUE BRANCH AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Dec. 17

A currency reform league has been formed at Lahore with Lala Harkishenlal, Barrister, as President and Messrs. Hardatta Sharma of Servants of India Society and Jeowan Lala Gauba as Secretaries. Gentlemen representing different interests have joined as members. The object of the league is careful study and discussion of currency problems.—A.P.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AT NABHA.

NABHA, Dec. 16.

The following are the office-bearers of the Temperance Society formed in Nabha:

President: Mr. Sheik Quadratullah, Registrar Judicial Court: Vice-President: Lala Jadonath Ballabh: Secretary: Mr. S. Chaggu Singh, a vakil'—Free Press.

WORK REFORMS FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PURPOSES.

LALA LAJPAT RAI ON ELECTIONS.

Lahore, December 15.

In the course of an article to the press Lala Lajpatrai further discussing the Council election results hopes the idea of non-co-operation from within is dead. He says: "The principle of non-co-operation on which Mahatma Gandhi based his programme is based on eternal truth provided considerations of time and place (Desh and Kal) made it even fairly practicable. Circumstanced as we are we cannot make a partial success of it unless we have first changed the circumstances of life which make us what we are and have been for centuries. All glory and credit to those who are engaged in bringing about that change; but political programmes cannot be made on pure assumption and by ignoring facts as they are." Non-co-operation no longer being a live issue he proceeds to summarise the general results as follows:—(a) No more talk of indiscriminate obstruction (b) No more walk-outs (c) A determination to work the Councils and use them for what they are worth for constructive purposes.

Referring to the Hindus' boycott of the Lahore Municipal Committee he says:—"In the Punjab the Swarajists have tried to confuse the issue by citing the Hindu walk-out from the Lahore Municipal committee. But there is absolutely no analogy between the two. The Hindus have boycotted the Lahore Muncipal Council as a protest against the injustice done to them by the new constitution provided for it by Sir Fazli Husain. They have never intended or professed to destroy the Municipal Committee nor to paralyze it. They have only refused to share the responsibility until their grievance is redressed and I hope they will stick to their resolve in spite of the losses they may suffer therefrom. If Indians could boycott the Councils so successfully as the Hindus have so far done in the case of Lahore Municipal Committee nothing would be better and more effective but that is an impossibility."

NEED FOR UNITY IN PURPOSE

BENARES, Dec. 16.

There is a lot of talk about unity of political parties just now in the country but unity cannot be achieved by simply vaguely crying for it. For lasting unity, we must have unity in purpose and unity in method for achieving it. It is no secret that at present different parties in the country are neither united in the conception of their final goal nor in the method of achieving it. In such circumstances, vague talk of unity is definitely more of harm than good—with these words Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta, President of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee expressed his opinion when interviewed by a representative of the Free Press as to the possibility of unity of different political parties.

If the thinking men were really anxious for a common programme, he proposed that half a dozen leading men of each group do sit down in a place for a few months and discuss the matter threadbare and try to arrive at some common formula. If that was found impossible, even after such an attempt, we must then reconcile ourselves to the position that we shall remain in different camps. Any way, concluded Mr. Gupta, we must put our foot down strongly on the present situation in which we are all fighting with much personal bitterness leaving the alien bureaucracy severely alone.—Free Press.

CARRY OUT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME.

BENGAL P. C. C'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, on the motion of Mr. Pratap Chandra Choudhury. It is intended to be moved at the Gauhati sessions of the Indian National Congress:—

"Whereas in view of the widespread awakening of the people to a sense of urgent need for Swaraj and the general demand and necessity for civil disobedience in order that the national goal may be speedily attained and whereas in the light of the experience gained in the Assembly and in the Councils and in view of the recent developments in the political situation in India it has become necessary in the best interests of the country to re-state the policy and programme of the Congress in detail:

Now it is hereby declared that the guiding policy of Congress is self-reliance in all activities, which hasten the healthy growth of the nation, and resistance to the bureaucracy as it impedes natural progress to Swaraj,

and in giving effect to this policy this Congress resolves to adopt the following programme for the year 1927:—

(a) This Congress calls upon all Congress workers to devote all attention for enlistment of members at least 10 per village average and for the raising of fund for the Congress fork by the 31st of March 1927 at the basis of minimum one rupee in every village and at least one Congress Committee in every Union.

(b) To help the constructive programme of the Congress with all their energies by introduction of at least one Charka and Khaddar in each and every village with a view to create the necessary atmosphere for non-violence and Hindu-Muslim unity by 30-6-1927.

(c) To help the growth of self-help ideas, it is further resolved that at least one Arbitration Board and one Primary special reference to foreign cloth within 30-6-1927.

(d) To follow a definite economic policy to prevent the drain of public wealth from India by checking all activities of bureaucracy leading to exploitation, within and outside the legislatures, and to advance national, economical, industrial and commercial interest of the country by successful carrying out the boycott programme with special reference to foreign cloth within the 31st December 1927.

(e) To protect the elementary rights of free citizenship of the people of India from the alien Government within the legislatures and in view of the fact that civil disobedience is the only effective weapon for protecting those rights from outside the legislatures and whereas it is the only remedy for preventing the arbitrary, tyrannical use of authority by the irresponsible executives, organise the country by preparing an atmosphere necessary for adopting mass civil disobedience.

(Provided that this programme will not affect the rights of the Provincial Committees in regard to individual civil disobedience).—Free Press.

NEW PRINCIPLES OF WEATHER FORECASTING.

NORWEGIAN METEOROLOGIST IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the Commons Sir Samuel Hoare said that the six months' visit of the Norweigian meteorologist Dr. J. Bjerknes on an invitation of the Air Ministry had very satisfactory results.

Daily conferences with the members of the meteorological office were held at which certain new principles introduced into weather forecasting by the Norwegian meteorologists as a result of recent research on the structure of atmosphere were demonstrated and discussed. These ideas had proved of practical value especially in forecasting rapid weather changes which were vitally important for aviation.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPION COMMITS SUICIDE

LONDON, Dec. 16

The body of W. A. Larned, seven times lawn tennis singles champion of America was found by his valet in his bedroom at Knickerbocker Club. Death was due to a revolver shot. Larned had recently suffered from a nervous breakdown. He was a member of the Executive of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and invented the steelframe racquet in 1921.—Reuter's Special.

According to present arrangements Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the Congress, will leave Madras on Sunday, the 19th and arrive at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 21st. He will be accompanied by 30 or 40 delegates from Madras as well as volunteers. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will stay at Calcutta for one day, leaving there probably for Gauhati on the 22nd.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Congress, is leaving Madras tonight for Gauhati. He will spend a day or two in Calcutta in connection with Congress business and is expected to reach Gauhat on the 21st.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS BY MAIL.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who had been to England in connection with S. S. Navigation, arrived yesterday by the Mail Boat, S. S. Ranpura.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria, member of the Back Bay Committe, was greeted by his friends and relatives, after his arrival.

Sir Stanley Reed, with Lady Reed, stepped after their landing.

H. H. The Puvaraja of Mysore was received at the Mole by Mr. Narottam Morarjee.

Young Afghan students who were sent to study at the Lycee Michalet at Paris.

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan.

M. C. C.'S FINAL MATCH IN BOMBAY.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Brown (left) and Sandham (right) who opened the M. C. C. team on Thursday.

MARRIAGE AMONG SARASWATS

A meeting of the residents of the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, was held at Santa Cruz on Wednesday last to discuss the questionaire issued by the Reception Committee of the Saraswat Conference, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. R. S. Padbidri was proposed to the Chair unanimously.

After full discussions the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting of the residents of Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz is emphatically of opinion that whereas premature marriage of boys and girls is highly prejudicial to their health and education, their marriage should be postponed till they are at least 21 and 16 years of age and that till then both should be given sound and suitable education.

This meeting is further of opinion that it is and should be permissible for young, helpless or childless widows to remarry if they so wish and that the whole Saraswat Community should make earnest efforts to give poor and helpless widows every necessary facility to enable them to learn an independent livelihood.

KANARA SARASWATS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of all Kanara Saraswats will be held on Saturday and Sunday 25th and 26th December 1926 on the premises of the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, for discussing social and economic questions of the community. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmakki, has been appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee and Rao Bahadur G. R. Kappikar, has consented to preside over this Conference. Members of the community are requested to join the conference either as members of the Reception Committee or as Delegates by paying a fee of Rs. 5/ or Rs. 2/ respectively. Those who have not received the questionaire issued by the Reception Committee for soliciting individual opinions are requested to apply to Mr. U. Dattatraya, Honorary General Secretary, Saraswat Conference, Santa Cruz.

CASE AGAINST AN ASST. STATION MASTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 15.

Bapu Martande, Asst. Stationmaster of Shelarwadi Railway station appeared before Mr. H. C. Fleming, City Magistrate, Poona to answer a charge of criminal misappropriation, or, in the alternative of theft of an attache case the property of Miss E. K. Rexroth of the Mission Hospital, Belgaum.

The complainant it appears was travelling by an afternoon train from Bombay to Poona. At Telegaon she broke journey, but after the train had left found she had forgotten her leather bag in a third class compartment. She asked the Station Master at Telegaon to telephone up to the next station, Shelarwadi, and ask the station staff to hand the bag over to the guard of the train with instructions to make it over to the Station Master, Poona. The same evening she resumed her journey to Belgaum. At Poona she enquired for her bag but was told by the Station Master that he knew nothing about it.

How the bag was traced to the accused was disclosed by the evidence of Trimbak Gangaram Kulker, Station Master of Shelarwadi who said he knew nothing about the telephone message being received in regard to a leather bag as he was out at the time. On the 30th August he happened to go to the accused's quarters to enquire about the broken globe of a railway lamp when he saw the accused lying down with the identical bag near him. His suspicions were aroused and he informed the police. As a result Govind Ambaji, a police naik was sent from Talegaon to investigate the matter. This witness stated that he went to the accused's quarters with the stationmaster and asked Bapu Martande to produce the bag. A quarrel in English ensued between him and the stationmaster, the former accusing the latter of having brought the bag to his quarters. When questioned by the Court the accused adhered to this plea saying he knew nothing about the bag until he came home off duty on that day when he found it on his verandah.

The magistrate before adjourning the case framed charges against the accused for criminal misappropriation, or, in the alternative, of theft.

Lord Lovat has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Dominions Office and Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee in succession to Earl Clarendon who a few months hence will assume the Chairmanship of the Broadcasting Corporation.—Reuter.

BACK BAY ENQUIRY

REPORT SATISFACTORY TO PUBLIC.

MR. S. B. BILLIMORIA INTERVIEWED.

Among the prominent arrivals by S. S. "Ranpura" yesterday morning were the Yuvaraj of Mysore, Hon. C. Wood, son of Lord Irvin, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Sir Stanley and Lady Reed, (Sir Edward Lutyens, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Lady Ratan Tata Mr. S. B. Billimoria, a member of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee and Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Secretary of that Committee, Mr. S. B. Billimoria interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" on board was naturally reticent about the Report of the Committee, but he stated in reply to a question, that the Report was a unanimous one and that there was no different opinion among the members of the Committee. The "Times of India" the other day published a special messages from London purporting to give a forecast of the Committee's recommendations. On his attention being called to this Mr. Billimoria emphatically said that the forecast was not accurate. He would not himself disclose the nature of the recommendations but assured our representative that they were of such a character which would give complete satisfaction to the public of the Presidency. The Committee, it appears, has in its report fixed the responsibility for the Back Bay bungle on certain individuals but Mr. Billimoria would not disclose the names. The Committee evidently does not contemplate the completion of all the blocks of the Reclamation.

Mr. R. B. Emhank, Secrtary of the Mears Committee has brought one copy of the Report. He proceeded direct to Delhi yesterday and will submit the report to the Government of India. Copies of the report, which is being printed in England, are expected to arrive in India in a few days and the Report will be published simultaneously in England and India in the beginning of January, if not earlier.

HINDUS IN ANCIENT ARMENIA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Amongst the several interesting and learned Papers that will be read at the ninth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Lucknow on the 16th and 17th December, there is one of absorbing interest by Mesrovb J. Seth, M.R.A.S., of Calcutta, the author of the "History of the Armenians in India", in which the erudite historian gives an account of an important and a large Hindoo colony that existed in pre-Christian Armenia from the year 149 B. C. to the year 301 of the Christian era, or a period of 450 years. In the course of his laborious researches relating to the earliest connection of the Armenians with India, Mr. Seth has come across the work of a Syrian, Zenob by name, who in his history of Taron, (an important province in Ancient Armenia) refers to a Hindoo colony which had settled in Armenia in the year 149 B. C. during the reign of King Valarsaces, a brother of Arsaces the Parthian, surnamed the Grea, by whom he was appointed King of Armenia in the year 149 B. C. It appears that two Indian princes of far-famed Kanaj, Gisaneh and Demetter by name, had conspired against Dinakspall their king, and on the plot being discovered which spelt death to them, they fled to Armenia where they were welcomed and accorded asylum worthy of their dignity by King Valarsaces the reigning sovereign. Their royal patron who was evidently pleased with the royal refugees from India gave them permission to settle in the land, build cities, erect temples and worship the gods they had worshipped in India. For a period of 450 years, when Armenia itself was an idolatrous country, the Hindoo colony enjoyed full liberty of conscience in the way of religious toleration but with the advent of Christianity in Armenia in the year 301 A.D., the Hindoos who by that time numbered several thousands, had to either embrace the new faith which had become the State religion, or lay down their lives for the faith of their forefathers. St. Gregory the apostle of Armenia, better known as the "Illuminator," for having illuminated the land of Armenia with the light of the Gospel, had their beautiful temples demolished, their huge idols broken to pieces, and the priests who offered resistance murdered, and after a terrible battle in which 1038 Hindoos fell fighting fiercely for their national gods, the vanquished seeing the utter hopelessness of their cause, accepted the inevitable and became, nolens volens, converts to the new faith, and having ceased to be Hindoos they gradually got merged into the native population as no mention is made of them, as a distinct community, by any of the Armenian historians who came after Zenob, the Syrian. The Hindoos seem to have retained their national names in Armenia for in Zenob's narrative such names as Gisaneh (Krishna) Ardzan (Arjun) Knars (Kailash) Horren (Horendra) and others similarly akin to Old Hindoo names are met with, which go to prove the authenticity of the account as chronicled by the Syrian historian of Armenia in the beginning of the 4th century of the Christian era. Needless to add that Mr. Seth's present researches are of great historical value and will no doubt prove a valuable contribution to the history of ancient and Greater India and for his learned paper on "Hindoos In Armenia 150 Years Before Christ", he could not have selected a more appropriate sub-title than "An unknown Chapter in the History of Ancient India" which he has done.—Yours, etc.

H. W. P. MORENO,

2 Wellesley Square.
Calcutta, Dec. 14.

CHASMAWALLA IN COURT AGAIN.

CLEVER CROSS-EXAMINATION

ALLEGED THEFT OF COAT

The Court of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate was crowded on Friday, when the trial of Babu Chasmawalla, the notorious dacoit was resumed.

The case taken up was in connection with the theft of a serge coat belonging to one Padrinath Ganpat.

Maruti Ramji, a tailor from Ahmednagar said he stitched the coat for the complainant. He was paid R3 for the stitching charges.

WHO SUPPLIED THE LINING?

Chasmawalla, cross-examined the witness in regard to the number of buttons and pockets of the coat. Witness said the lining was supplied by the complainant.

Chasmawalla's cross-examination of witness was a clever piece of work worthy of a full-fledged lawyer.

The complainant was recalled and the accused asked him several questions.

PLEDGED WITH A MARWARI.

Jiya Manekchand, a Marwari with whom the coat was pledged was then cross-examined.

"I AM NOT GUILTY."

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did neither pledge the coat with the Marwari nor did he know who took the police to the Marwari's shop. There were 32 other persons arrested, one or two of whom, were daily taken to the Marwari's shops, with whom he had transactions. Those cases had already been tried at Bandra and committed to sessions. Dawood Gani was also with him (accused). When he gave information regarding Dawood Gani to C.I.D. for his arrest, they did not care for the advice, and when Dawood escaped from their clutches after firing at two inspectors and causing them injuries, the police turned their attention on him (accused.) He was innocent of the charges.

Judgment was reserved and two other cases of theft of voil cloth was taken up against the accused.

COMMOTION AT TAJ HOTEL.

GODOWN SHED ABLAZE.

The residents of the Taj Mahal Hotel were thrown into considerable consternation when an alarm was raised at about 11.30 a.m. on Friday that a fire had broken out. The excitement was enhanced as there was a rush of traffic owing to the mail day. The Fort and Colaba fire brigades being informed, the station officers from these two stations immediately came to the spot with two fire engines. They found on arrival that a shed in the godown was ablaze owing to the excessive heat of an adjoining boiler. The water hoses were brought into play and in a few minutes the fire was brought under control. Fortunately the godown under fire contained bathing basins and washing materials which were not of inflammable character and the fire could not spread further. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500.

ELECTIONS TO A. I. C. C. FROM U. P.

BENARES, Dec. 16.

The following is the list of members elected to the All-India Congress Committee at the meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress meeting held at Lucknow, under the presidentship of Babu Shivaprasad Gupta:

Messrs. Shivaprasad Gupta, Dwarkaprasad, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Muhammad Ashan, Shantiswaroop, Hafizuddin Rafai, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarathi, Purushottamdas Tandon, Tasadduq Ahmed Sherwani, Baburam Varma, Tota Ramrathi, Srikrishna Dutta Palliwal, Govivnd Atmaram Khare, Luxminarain Agnihotri, Mannilal Pande, Nardeo Shastri, Manjitsingh Rathore, Govind Vallubh Pant, Shitla Sahai, Harkaranath Misra, Chaudhari Khali Quzzaman, Mohanlal, Suxena, Vishwanath Mukerji, Masoodali Nadir, Raghupati Sahai, Sampurananand, Sri Prakash, C. S. Rangaiyer, Yusuf Imam, Shiva Narain Misra, Anandiprasad Singh, Gangaprasad Jayarwal, Shuaib Qureshi, Krishna Chandra Sharma, Narendradeo, Shambhunath, Badridatt Pande, Victor Mohan Joshi, Kapildeo Malaviya, Saidur Rahman Kidwai, Pothan Joseph and Muzaffar Husan.—Free Press.

MRS. NAIDU LEAVES FOR GAUHATI.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left last night for Gauhati. She will halt at Calcutta en-route.—A.P.

At a public meeting at Ahmedabad, an address was presented to Mr. S. N. Haji on his election to the Assembly from the Central Division, under the presidentship of Mrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai Sheth, in the premises of Shri Jain Visa Oshwat Club on Sunday last.

The Publicity Officer to Government, Mysore, in a Press communique states:—"With reference to the article published in the "Wealth of Mysore" dated the 10th December 1926, under the heading "Portions of Bangalore to be annexed to Cantonment" the Publicity Officer is directed to state that there is absolutely no truth in the rumour."

No newspapers will be published in Britain on 25th December and none in London on 27th December. Sunday newspapers will be published on 26th as usual.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The Southern India Skins and Hides Merchants' Association, Madras, has nominated four delegates to attend the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress to be held in Calcutta on the 31st December.—A.P.

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

A full bench of the Madras High Court heard to-day a case of professional misconduct against Mr. T. Arumanatha Pillay, a prominent vakil of Madras.

The Advocate-General stated the facts of the case, concluding the argument said there was no doubt the conduct of the vakil amounted to gross carelessness and neglect of duty.

The Court held that it could not take view that he was only negligent and the most lenient sentence it could pass was that the vakil be suspended from practice for a period of six months from this date.—A.P.

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Theft of valuables worth Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 is reported, says a Mysore correspondent of the "Hindu" to have taken place in Chaluvamba Vilas, the palatial residence of the third Maharajkumari during the absence of the Princess and her husband Sirdar Lakshmikantraj Urs at Bombay. The culprit is reported to have been traced at Benares in the act of disposal of the valuables.—A.P.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Berlin.—It is reliably reported from Memel that the Lithuanian Government has been overthrown, its members have been arrested. Martial law has been declared and General Smetana, backed by military forces, has taken over Government.—Reuter.

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

Lala Lajpatrai left Lahore to-day for Benares where he will see Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. After staying a day at Benares Lala Lajpatrai proceeds to Calcutta. Lala Lajpatrai has not yet decided whether he will attend the Gauhati Congress but if he decides to attend he will proceed to Gauhati from Calcutta.—A.P.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The King received to-day Sir Claud Jacob and invested him with the Field Marshal's baton. The ceremony was a full-dress affair, King, Sir Claud Jacob, equerries, Master of the Household and all concerned wearing their uniform.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Baghdad.—The Air Force here is greatly impressed by the airmen Stack and Leete's achievement in crossing the Syrian desert during their flight from Cairo to Baghdad, a distance of approximately 860 miles, in a tiny Moth aeroplanes. Journey was made in three stages—Cairo to Amman, Amman to Rutba and Rutba to Baghdad—each stage being non-stop flight.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Hankow.—Conversations between Mr. Miles Lampson and the Eugen Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, which have been continuing almost daily, it is understood are progressing because while the solution of the complicated problems involved in recognition of the Southern Government cannot be expected, there is at lease a better understanding of the respective view-points. The military situation is very obscure, but the southerners have given evidence of a feeling of security by the wholesale transference of the Kuomintang Party records from Canton to Hankow whither some of the Government records has also been transferred.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Malta.—Cruiser Caradoc is leaving for China forthwith with the fourth destroyer Tartilla which will sail without the Wren which is at Gibraltar awaiting orders.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

PLIGHT OF WARDHA UNTOUCHABLES

WARDHA, Dec. 17.

A special meeting of Wardha Municipality yesterday resolved unanimously to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi. The address will be presented on the 20th in the evening at Gandhi Chowk.

SPINNING IN SCHOOLS.

It was resolved unanimously to introduce spinning classes for half an hour daily in the Municipal schools and Rs. 500 were budgetted for the purpose. Another resolution recommeded the members of the Municipality to wear khaddar at Municipal meetings and functions as far as possible.

A resolution for immediately throwing open all Municipal wells to untouchables was defeated by a majority of one. Those who were against explained that they personally agreed with the resolution but thought that educating public opinion was necessary before venturing on such a step. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who has publicly thrown open five of his wells to untouchables was specially invited to attend the meeting and spoke strongly about the right of untouchables to public wells.—A.P.

BARODA DEWANSHIP

RAO BAHADUR AMBEGAONKAR TO ACT.

BARODA, Dec 17.

It is understood that Sir Manubhai Mehta, the present Dewan will take long leave prior to retirement and during his absence one of the three Naib-Dewans will act as Dewan temporarily until a permanent incumbent is appointed. The three Naib-Dewans are Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwad, Bar-at-Law, Rao Bahadur Desai, and Rao Bahadur Ambegaonkar, His Highness' Private Secretary. It is said to be likely that Rao Bahadur Ambegaonkar will be chosen as the acting Dewan. The statement that Mr. C. N. Seddon has been invited by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad to become Dewan is without foundation. Both Mr. Seddon and Mr. Pratt had formerly declined with thanks His Highness' offer of the Dewanship.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA BOY SCOUT MEETING.

VICEROY'S ADVICE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy, the Chief Scout for India and Burma inspected the scouts and cubs of the Calcutta Association of Boy Scouts this morning on the maidan. His Excellency the Governor was unable to attend and was represented by his A. D. C. The scouts numbered about 800, including 17 packs of cubs and 42 troops of rovers.

The St. Xavier's boy scouts band was in attendance and Bengali scouts sang the Bengal song "Motherland." The Viceroy in a brief speech said that since his advent in India wherever he had been he had inspected boy scouts and he wanted everyone from the smallest to the oldest to realise that they all belonged to one family. Wherever they were, scouts from one part of India would share the credit or discredit of the brother scouts of the other parts.

He asked them to remember two most important things, namely, to keep their knife bright and their stave straight, and as they advanced in life if they did so they would have no difficulty in keeping themselves bright and straight in life too. As Chief Scout of India he wished them well. His Excellency was accompanied by his son, the Hon. Peter Wood, who took much interest in the games and other exhibitions.—A. P.

TEA POT DOME OIL CASE

DOHENCY AND FALL ACQUITTED

LONDON, Dec. 16

New York.—The famous Teapot Dome Oil case which stirred America for four years has terminated in the aquittal of Doheny, ex-Secretary of the Interior and Edward Fall, oil magnate who were charged with conspiring to defraud the Government connection with oil leases negotiated during the Harding administration.

Doheny and Fall, however, are still indicted for bribery in connection with the transactions involving hundred thousand dollars which Doheny admitted sending to Fall though describing it as a loan to a old friend. Fall is also charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government along with Harry Sinclair of the Teapot Dome fame.—Reuter's Special.

"SHETRUNJAYA HILLS" DISPUTE

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

PALITANA, Dec. 17.

Jain Muni Maharaj Manek Muniji is invited by the Dewan Saheb, in connection with the "Shetrunjaya Hills" dispute. It is reported that the Maharaja Shri hopes to bring about the settlement of the dispute by discussing all the points with the Dewan Saheb. In case his efforts are not successful, it is understood that he intends to start 'Satyagraha' with the help of other Jain 'Sadhus.'—Free Press.

"COMMERCE" ON SALE OF REVERSE BILLS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Commenting on the sale of reverse councils, "Commerce" writes:

The history of fruitless and prodigious sales of 1920 still rankles in the public mind. The score was just beginning to heal. Is it wise to open the wound again and what about the assurance given by Sir Malcolm Hailey on the floor of the Indian Legislative Assembly. No one expected reverse councils especially in view of the odium attached to the name and the undertaking given by the Government but four years ago. There is no use in talking of the resources of the Government. We had similar assertions about those resources in 1920. But what was the result? A series of bungling, heavy losses, and violent repercussions on the entire commercial and monetary fabric of the country followed. Let us hope that we will be spared a repetition of that dreaful chapter in our economic history and let us pray that the need of tact and sweet reasonableness will dawn on the intelligence of supermen who control the destinies of this country from Simla and from Delhi.—Free Press.

NOTORIOUS BURMESE OUTLAW SURRENDERS.

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

Mg Po Kyin, a notorious outlaw and dacoit and an escaped criminal from Andamans responsible for several dacoities and murders has surrendered to the police. It is said the outlaw escaped from Andamans in a canoe taking with him a small quantity of rice on which he managed to live for 12 days and when he reached Burma he crossed all the hills in Burma and committed depredations wherever he went defying arrest. He is a lean man, 52 years of age, with bright dazzling eyes. He looks resigned to his fate and is unconcerned about his surroundings.—Free Press.

"WAKE UP INDIA"

The Rt. Rev. Bishop George S. Arundale, D. D., delivered an interesting lecture which he aptly titled as "Wake up India" at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Friday evening when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided.

A full report of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has renominated the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office:—

(1) Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, (2) Sir Tenulji Bhikaji Nariman, (3) Mr. K. Subramani Iyer, (4) G. C. Bhate, and (5) Mr. B. J. Wadia.

His Excellency the Chancellor has nominated the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University:—(1) Mr. Sorab Nanabhoy Moos, (vice Dr. Rajaji Lily V. Patel, whose term of office expired on 28th November 1926), (2) Mr. S. G. Burrow, (vice Mr. N. C. Daruwalla, M.A, whose term of office expired on 8th December 1926) and (3) Mr. Balak Ram (vice Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Kt., deceased).

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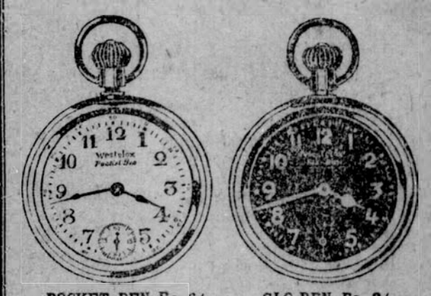

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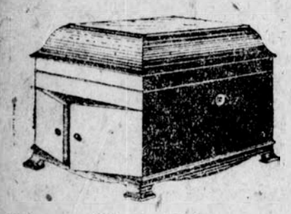

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SCENE OF A DUEL

AGITATION IN DURBAN.

GANDHIJI'S LIFE STORY.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

We have seen that the two ships cast anchor in the port of Durban on or about the 18th of December. No passengers are allowed to land at any of the South African ports before being subjected to a thorough medical examination. If the ship has any passenger suffering from a contagious disease, she has to undergo a period of quarantine. As there had been plague in Bombay when we set sail we feared lest we might have to go through a brief quarantine. Before the examination every ship has to fly a yellow flag, which is lowered only when the doctor has certified her to be healthy. Relatives and friends of passengers are allowed to come on board only after the yellow flag has been lowered.

Accordingly our ship was flying the yellow flag when the doctor came and examined us. He ordered a five days' quarantine because in his opinion, plague-germs took twenty-three days at the most to develop. Our ship was therefore ordered to be put in quarantine until the twenty-third day of our sailing from Bombay. But this quarantine order had more than health reasons behind it.

WHITES' AGITATION.

The White residents of Durban had been agitating for our repatriation, and the agitation was one of the reasons for the order. Dada Abdulla and Co. kept us regularly informed about the daily happenings in the town. The Whites were holding monster meetings every day. They were addressing all kinds of threats and at times offering even inducements to Dada Abdulla and Co. They were ready to indemnify the Company if both the ships should be sent back. But Dada Abdulla and Co. were not the people to be afraid of threats. Seth Abdul Kareem Haji Adam was then the managing partner of the firm. He was determined to moor the ships at the wharf and disembark the passengers at any cost. He was daily sending me detailed letters. Fortunately the late Mr. Mansukhlal Naazar was then in Durban having gone there to meet me. He was capable and fearless and guided the Indian community. Their advocate Mr. Laughton was an equally fearless man. He condemned the conduct of the White residents and advised the community, not merely as their paid advocate, but also as their true friend.

Thus Durban had become the scene of an unequal duel. On one side were a handful of poor Indians and a few of their English friends, and on the other were ranged the White men, strong in arms, in numbers, in education and in wealth. They had also the backing of the State, for the Natal Government openly helped them. Mr. Harry Escombe who was the most influential of the members of the Cabinet openly took part in their meetings.

The real object of the quarantine was thus to coerce the passengers into returning to India by somehow intimidating them or the Agent Company. For now threats began to be addressed to us also. 'If you do not go back, you will surely be drowned But if you consent to return you may even get your passage money.' I constantly moved amongst my fellow passengers cheering them up. I also sent messages of comfort to the passengers of the S. S. *Naderi*. All of them kept calm and courageous.

We arranged all sorts of games on the ship for the entertainment of the passengers. On Christmas Day the captain invited the saloon passengers to dinner. The principal among these were I and my family. In the speeches after dinner I spoke on Western civilisation. I knew that this was not an occasion for a serious speech. But mine could not be otherwise. I took part in the merriment, but my heart was in the combat that was going on in Durban. For I was the real target. There were two charges against me.

1. That whilst in India I had indulged in unmerited condemnation of the Natal Whites.

2. That with a view to swamping Natal with Indians I had specially brought the two shiploads of passengers to settle there.

I was conscious of my responsibility. I knew that Dada Abdulla and Co. had incurred grave risks on my account, the lives of the passengers were in danger, and by bringing my family with me I had put them likewise in jeopardy.

But I was absolutely innocent. I had induced no one to go to Natal. I did not know the passengers when they embarked. And with the exception of a couple of relatives, I did not know the name and address of even one of the hundreds of passengers on board. Neither had I said, whilst in India, a word about the Whites in Natal that I had not already said in Natal itself. And I had ample evidence in support of all that I had said.

"SORRY FOR THEIR IGNORANCE."

I therefore deplored the civilisation of which the Natal Whites were the fruit, and which they represented and championed. This civilisation had all along been on my mind and I therefore offered my views concerning it, in my speech before that little meeting. The captain and other friends gave me a patient hearing and received my speech in the spirit in which it was delivered. I do not know that it in any way changed the course of their lives, but afterwards I had long talks with the captain and other officers regarding the civilisation of the West. I had in my speech described Western civilisation as being, unlike the Eastern predominantly based on force. The questioners pinned me to my faith and one of them (the captain, so far as I can recollect), said to me.

'Supposing the White carry out their threats, how will you stand by your principle of non-violence?' To which I replied: 'I hope God will give me the courage and the sense to forgive them and to refrain from bringing them to law. I have no anger towards them. I am only sorry for their ignorance and their narrowness. I know that they sincerely believe that what they are doing to-day is right and proper. I have no reason therefore to be angry with them.'

The questioner smiled, possibly distrustfully.

Thus the days dragged on their weary way. The termination of quarantine was still indefinite. The Quarantine Officers said that the matter had passed out of his hands, and that as soon as he had orders from the Government he would permit us to land.

At last ultimatums were served on the passengers and me. We were told to submit if we would escape with our lives. In our reply the passengers and I both maintained our right to land at Port Natal and intimated our determination to enter Natal at any risk.

At the end of twenty-three days the ships were permitted to enter the harbour and orders permitting the passengers to land were passed.

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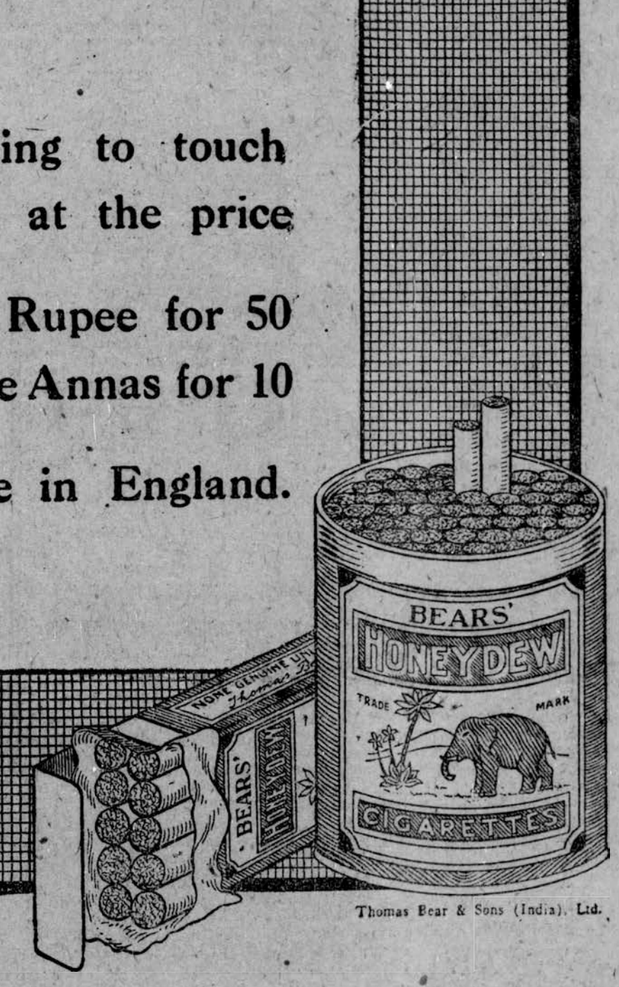

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AN OPEN APPEAL.

TO THE ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Mr. B. F. Bharucha asks us to publish the following open letter to the All-India Congress Committee:—

Friends,

Our President-elect Sr. Srinivas Iyengar, has just issued a brief appeal to the Leaders of all Parties, and has pointedly observed, that "the need for concerted political action on the part of all parties is now urgent and supreme." May I submit a brief Programme of Concerted Political Action for your own consideration and for deliberation and requisite action at the Subjects' Committee Meeting?

A Warning:—May I request you not to take up the Controversial Resolutions such as "Independence, Civil Disobedience," "Acceptance or non-acceptance of Office" at the very outset? We have lost the nation's most precious time in the past by concentrating our attention on points of disagreement, and neglecting most pressing problems of the day, on which agreement can be reached without much hitch; and which would form the bulwark of our opposition against the Bureaucracy.

Swaraj for the Masses:—The Congress wants Swaraj; and the Swaraj is for the Masses. Let us therefore concentrate our attention on the problems, which affect the masses most acutely to-day, and decide upon joint action for saving them from dire distress, heavy debt, and premature death.

Currency and Exchange:—India wants Gold Standard and sixteen pence Exchange. If 18d. is maintained, India will be totally ruined. Beware.

Agriculture and Taxation:—Reduction of land tax, salt tax, postage, is essential. Support Agriculture Banks and Societies and beneficent legislation.

Budget Discussion:—No more throwing off the whole Budget Deal with each item on its merits.

Protection to Iron and Steel:—That, is essential. Even the Government realize it for its own benefit! Let there be no disagreement about it.

Textile Industry In Danger:—Please note, that India's Textile Industry is in great danger; and unless the country demands and presses for Protection, bankruptcy of many concerns will be inevitable. Friends, wake up.

Indian Coal Mines in Trouble:—Equally bad is the condition of Indian Coal Mines, particularly of Jheria. They will be simply swamped, unless coal freight is reduced and further taxation is stopped. M. L. A.'s, please note.

Indian Shipping:—Both the Government and the Assembly have ignored it. There is the Mercantile Marine Committee's Report for the reservation of the Indian Coast for Indian shipping, Demand legislation for it without further delay.

Indianisation of the Army:—This is equally important; for without self-defence, there can be no real Swaraj.

Indians Abroad.—The Bureau appointed last year has not shown any work so far. Let not India be guilty of neglecting her sons and daughters abroad.

Indian States and Subjects.—Considering the latest developments in some of the States—the growing Europeanisation of Kashmir, of Patiala, of Nabha, of Baroda, of Hyderabad Deccan, the Congress cannot remain mum very long. On all these ten burning questions of the day, let the Congress pass Resolutions and direct all Congressmen and Congress Committees to carry out these Resolutions inside and outside the Legislatures. Friends, if you do this, you will achieve a real understanding amongst all parties for doing solid work jointly and harmoniously for the real good of the country.

Patriots Behind the Bars.—The Congress must demand the release of the Patriots Behind the Bars—the Bengal Detenus and the Akali prisoners.

The Moot Questions.—They are: (1) Independence, (2) Civil Disobedience, (3) and Acceptance or non-acceptance of Ministership. As regards (1) and (2), they are not the pressing problems of the day; and therefore they need divert our attention at this session. As regards acceptance or non-acceptance of office, it is not impossible to come to some understanding, if your Friends drop all ideas of Parties and of Communities—and think of India first, India last, India all the time.

Final Appeal.—Friends, I appeal to you, I beseech you, to concentrate your attention on these burning problems of the day; arrive at an understanding to tackle them conjointly in the Country and in the Legislatures; and when you have reached an agreement as to the problems that affect the masses, then and then alone, take up the question of "office" or "no office." Friends, for God's sake do not divert, digress or dissipate the nation's time, and money and energy on endless and fruitless discussions and orations. Think of the famishing masses and unite at least to relieve them, from starvation, ruination and exasperation.

etc.,

May Heaven help you! Friends.—Yours,
B. F. BHARUCHA.

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ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO MR. KIRPALANI

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon in absence of Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

The Corporation passed a resolution eulogising the services of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, the Acting Municipal Commissioner and several members including those of the nationalist party supported it and expressed a hope that the Government would appoint an Indian Municipal Commissioner as a permanent incumbent.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas moved:

"That in parting with Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Corporation desired to place on record their cordial appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him to the City during the tenure of his Office, short as it has been, of his firm and comprehensive grasp of a variety of complicated and difficult Municipal matters and of the conspicuous ability, zeal and judgment which he has invariably brought to bear in dealing with them, combined with a strict sense of impartiality and independence of character which, in cordial co-operation with the Corporation, has done much to raise the tone of the Municipal administration and to prepare the way for further permanent improvements

That a copy of this Resolution be communicated to Mr. Kirpalani with the thanks of the Corporation for his valued services and with an expression of the Corporation's hope that he will soon return to them as a permanent Municipal Commissioner."

A FINANCIER & ADMINISTRATOR.

Dr. Viegas said Mr. Kirpalani had revealed himself as a great administrator and a great financier. He pointed out several cases in which Mr. Kirpalani had economised in higher service and said Mr. Kirpalani had done in a short period of 8 months very much more than any incumbent had done before. They were apprehensive of an increase in general tax which he had disarmed by presenting an equilibrium budget of 1927-28. His administration was unique and unparallelled and he had made hisitory in the Municipal administration.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar in seconding the proposition said wherever Mr. Kirpalani went he would take away good wishes with him. Mr. H. P. Mody said Mr. R. P. Masani and Mr. Kirpalani had proved that Indians could hold their own in any high position. Mr. Kirpalani always stood for his point of view which he expressed frankly and fearlessly.

Mr. K. F. Nariman speaking for himself and his party associated with the previous speakers and said he did not speak for mere convention, but he and his party felt that Mr. Kirpalani had well deserved the resolution moved by Dr. Viegas. He looked upon him as his colleague and was glad to see that the experiment made by Government of appointing an Indian as Municipal Commissioner had proved successful which contradicted the fear expressed at certain quarters that an Indian Commissioner would be a source of communal dissension.

MR. KIRPALANI'S REPLY.

Mr. Kirpalani in reply said he was proud to feel that his services had been appreciated. He felt, however, that he had fallen short of the expectations of many, but he assured them that the Municipal administration was a complex subject, and if some day he returned he would try to go through it to the best of his ability.

The resolution was passed with acclamation.

SEA ENCHROACHMENT.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla then moved the adoption of the Commissioner's recommendation to appoint Mr. J. W. Mackison, Municipal Special Engineer, in accordance with the Government resolution on the Committee to enquire into the causes of the encroachment made by sea on the western coast of the presidency.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposing the motion said if the Government found Mr. Mackison efficient enough to stop the encroachment they should ask for a loan of his services and pay him from their own revenue. He failed to see why the Municipality should pay to their officer for the services rendered to the Government. He, therefore, moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Roads Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was at the initiative of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola in the Legislative Council that a resolution was passed requesting the Government to appoint a Committee of experts to stop encroachment of sea on the west coast of the presidency. The town and island of Bombay was concerned in the encroachment and it was to their interest to approve of Government's action.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost and the original proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

SETTING UP BOGUS TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS' R. I

NAGPUR, Dec. 15.

Mr. Sanjana, City Magistrate, has sentenced J. C. Roy to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to cheat Government by setting up a bogus telegraph office in a sugarcane garden near Kanchanpura in the Dacca District to receive payment of 17 bogus telegraphic money orders.—A. P.

A Registration Act on the same lines as that obtaining in the Agency has been introduced in Jetpur Taluka.—F. P.

The Jetpur Taluka Court has decided to levy a license fee of Rs. 50/ on all shops selling tabacco.—F. P.

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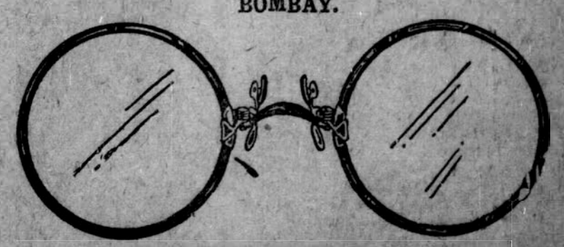

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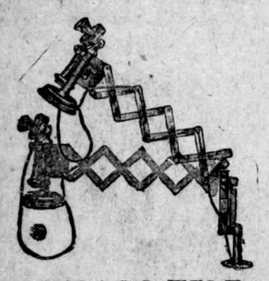

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WILL MR. LANGFORD JAMES ANSWER?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Speaking at the dinner given by the European Association in honour of Lord Irwin, Mr. Langford James, the President, is reported to have said as follows:—

"Our forefathers, when they came to India, brought with them a particular stock-in-trade, which may, perhaps, be summarised in three words—Stamina, Honesty and Initiative." Assuming this to be true, the point is whether Europeans in India have retained the stock-in-trade of their forefathers? Let us see.

(1- If they have real "stamina," why do the Europeans always raise a hue and cry and press Government for retaining their monopoly in the Foreign Departments, in the Telegraph Department, in the Railways, in the Forest Department and in Military Department?

(2) If they have retained "honesty," how can Mr. Langford James account for the unnatural Exchange and Currency Policy of the Governmen of India for the last fifty years, and the daily and hourly loot of India's resources thereunder?

(3) If they have retained the "initiative" of their forefathers, how can Mr. Langford James explain the squeezing out policy of the Government in regard to Indian trade and industry, instead of the Europeans exploring new avenues of industrial activity?

(4) Further, will Mr. Langford James tell us, when the idea of India's trusteeship was imported here, and by whom, please?

(5) And when was diplomacy brought in and by whom?

(6) And who imported the bluff, and bullying and the bluster of which India had such an exhibition from Curzon, Thompson, O'Dwyer, Hailey, Lloyd Basil Blackett, and the latest addition—Mr. Langford James?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

WANTED FURTHER ELUCIDATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am much obliged to Prof. Wadia for answering my questions. These answers, however, require further elucidation.

Prof. Wadia tells us in his reply that India's Standard measure of value before the mints were closed was the Rupee and since the mints were closed it was the token Rupee. I hope he will agree with me that it is not the mere word Rupee that constitutes the Standard measure. It must be a definite number of grains of silver or of gold of a definite fineness. I hope he will also agree that the word Rupee connoted a tola of silver before the mints were closed. I would ask him if he agrees that the word Rupee since the Fowler Committee's report represented 7.53344 grains of gold; and if not, what it is that it represented?

I am at one with him that the Standard coin of the future should be the sovereign or an Indian coin of same weight and fineness. I also agree with him that if the Rupee's relation to it is kept at 15 to 1 as in pre-war days that it will amply provide for "the correct fulfilment of all contracts in the particular measure that had been superseded"; but I would like to know whether he does not consider it the only honest thing to do, because the discussions at the Marwari Vidyalaya on the 27th November as reported in the "Times of India" make him out as saying that it did not matter what ratio they had.

If he agrees that the correct fulfilment of all contracts in the unit in which they had been entered into is something that must be provided for, then I have no quarrel with him. Our quarrel will then be only with the Government, who think it nothing wrong to modify such contracts in favour of themselves.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Dec 15.

The Board of Directors of the Burma Corporation Limited have declared in respect of the current year an interim dividend of six annas per share free from Indian and British income taxes payable on 15th February 1927 to the shareholders registered on 15th January 1927. Shareholders on the London register will be paid this dividend in sterling at the exchange of one shilling six pence per rupee equal to six and three-quarter pence per share.—A. P.

RIVAL OF BRIDGE

CHINESE BEZIQUE IN FAVOUR.

The supremacy Bridge, which for nearly twenty years has reigned unchallenged in the card-playing world, is being seriously threatened.

Its rival, alternatively known as "Chinese" or "Sixpack" bezique, is making such rapid headway that Bridge players in London clubs and private houses are finding it almost impossible to make up "fours."

Chinese bezique is the most ferocious gambling game it is possible to conceive, and card-players who previously were content to win or lose £10 of £15 at a session of Bridge are finding themselves faced with a deficit or outlit of £30 or £40 after two or three hours at relatively small stakes.

"It is quite possible for there to b a difference of 50,000 points between winner and loser in a single game," said an official of a famous card firm so that if you were playing at the very modest Bridge stakes of a shilling a hundred you lose £250 on one game. The usual stakes at the new game are a penny a hundred.

PLAYED WITH SIX PACKS.

The chief differences between Chinese bezique and the ordinary bezique are that you have six packs of cards, and that you are allowed to utilise—for as many other combinations as you like—cards that have already been tabled in a combination.

"If you have a 'sequence' on the table and play the ace, another ace either in your hand or drawn from the stock will enable you to declare the 'sequence' all over again. Incidently 'quadruple bezique' is worth 4,500 points, and the winner of the last trick is entitled to 250 points."

Busybodies are punished correspondingly by the following rule adapted from Bridge: "If a bystander calls attention to any error or over-sight, and thereby affects the score, he may be called upon to pay all debts and stakes of the player whose interest he has prejudiced."

UNIQUE WILL.

PENCILLED ON AN EGG SHELL.

'Mag—Everything I possess. J.B." This written with an indelible pencil on an egg-shell, constituted, perhaps one of the strangest wills exhibited in the Probate Court. The widow of John Barnes, a ship's pilot, said that she found the egg-shell on the top of a wardrobe after her husband's death, and she urged that it should replace a previous will wherein she was granted £400, while others largely benefited.

The estate is valued at over £5,000, Counsel submitted that the will came within the Exceptions Under Wills Act, namely that Barnes was virtually "a seaman at sea" Clergymen, surgeons, chaplains, and even a lady typist on a ship had been found to come within that definition.

COURT REJECTS CLAIM.

A London message of November 24 states that the Probate Court has ruled against the egg shell will left by a ship's pilot named John Barnes. The Court found that the writing was Barnes's, but that it could not be accepted as a testamentary disposition. It appeared about as grotesque an act as was possible for any man who had been engaged in a serious undertaking in life.

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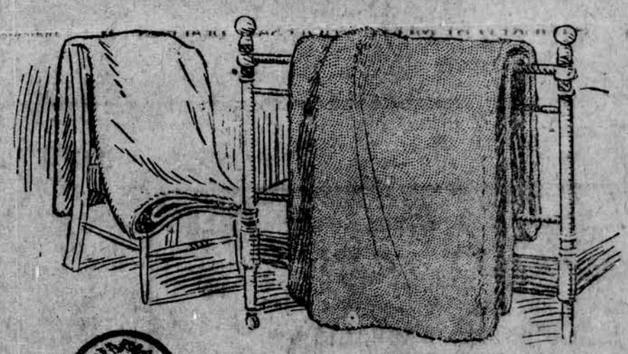

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DAKSHINESWAR BOMB CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Hearing was concluded to-day before Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and Mr. Justice Cammidate of the appeals preferred by nine young Bengalees who had been convicted of conspiracy, possessing arms and bombs in what is known as the Dakshineswar bomb case and sentenced some to transportation for life and others to various terms of imprisonment. Five of these accused were convicted in the Alipur Jail murder case for causing the death of Mr. Chatterjee, Police Superintendent, of whom two had been executed and three transported for life.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST ACCUSED.

Mr. M. Chatterjee for defence submitted that there was no evidence to connect the accused with incriminating articles found in the house where the accused were arrested. As regards the alleged inflammatory songs and literature, Mr. Chatterjee submitted that one of the songs was openly sung in every session of the Indian National Congress and others were written by eminent poets.

Mr. Justice Cammidate:—What about "the driving out of white devil."

Mr. Chatterjee:—That is not the language of my clients. It is the language of one of the Government pleaders of this court—late Mr. Hem Chunder Banerjee. As regards remark made in one of the books "India is the most unfortunate country in the world" Mr. Chatterjee remarked there was no denying the fact that if thinking of independence of one's country was criminal there was no knowing how many of them pleaded guilty to that charge More thought itself was not criminal but means adopted might be criminal in view of the constitutional Government they had here.

Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

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